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Botanic and Systematic Bot.



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THOMAS E. SHEERIN, NURSERYMAN

DANSVILLE, N. Y.

OUR BROAD GUARANTEE

We guarantee our stock to be strictly up to grade specified or better, to be carefully packed and arrive at destination in good condition; to be clean, healthy, well rooted and free from any disease; that all stock purchased from us will prove true to name as labeled. IF ANY STOCK ORDERED FROM US BY YOU DOES NOT PROVE TRUE TO NAME AND AS REPRESENTED BY US, WE WILL MAKE GOOD YOUR LOSS OR DAMAGE ANY TIME WITHIN A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS FROM DATE OF PURCHASE. IF FOR ANY REASON WE ARE UNABLE TO AGREE ON A SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT, WE ARE EACH TO APPOINT ONE ARBITER WHO SHALL CHOOSE A THIRD PARTY AND THE AWARD OF THE MAJORITY SHALL BE BINDING ON BOTH PARTIES. This guarantee means something to you, it is backed by a man who has spent an entire lifetime in the growing of nursery stock and whose name stands for honesty and reliability wherever trees have been planted. It is our aim to please every customer and we will consider it a favor if you will notify us if every thing is not exactly as you desired it. WE WANT TO MAKE GOOD.

WE HAVE THE ENDORSEMENT OF OUR FELLOW CITIZENS

We the undersigned citizens of Dansville, N. Y., have known Thomas E. Sheerin for many years. He was born and brought up in the business and is a thorough nurseryman of a prominent nursery family. Mr. Sheerin has built up a fine business and an enviable reputation for reliability and honesty, by growing Fruit Trees and selling them direct to the planter through the medium of his catalog. He is not a mere dealer or jobber but grows annually, right here in his nurseries in Dansville, thousands of the very best trees that can be grown anywhere in the country. You can rely on Mr. Sheerin doing as he agrees and we feel sure that all orders entrusted to the care of this firm will be filled with stock that will be right in every respect.

Nicholas M. Village President
 Daniel Blum Village Pres
 Bayard H. Knapp, Editor of
 Dansville Daily Breeze
 James M. Bogan
 Pres. The Gro. and Fruit Co.

The above gentlemen are our leading citizens and fellow-townsmen. We would be pleased to have you write them in regard to us. We also refer you to:

Merchants and Farmers National Bank, Postmaster, Wells Fargo Express Co., Adams Express Co. All of Dansville, N. Y.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANSVILLE
N.Y.



WHY OUR BUSINESS HAS BEEN A SUCCESS



During the many years that we have been selling direct to the planter through our catalog, we have always kept in mind the fact, that "**HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.**" Orchards of our trees, growing in nearly every State in the Union and Canada and bearing fruit that has proven **TRUE TO NAME**, attest to the fact that we have lived up to this principle.

We have hundreds of patrons to whom we made shipments last spring who were among our original customers, and now have bearing orchards of our trees that they bought of us when we first started in the business of selling direct to the planter. Now if our stock had not been satisfactory and as represented, these men would not have entrusted their business to us all these years. We find a good many on our list who have never missed a year without placing an order with us.

Last spring our business increased nearly one-half over 1914. We consider this a remarkable showing, considering the unfavorable conditions prevailing all over the country and the fact that most of the leading firms engaged in this business went

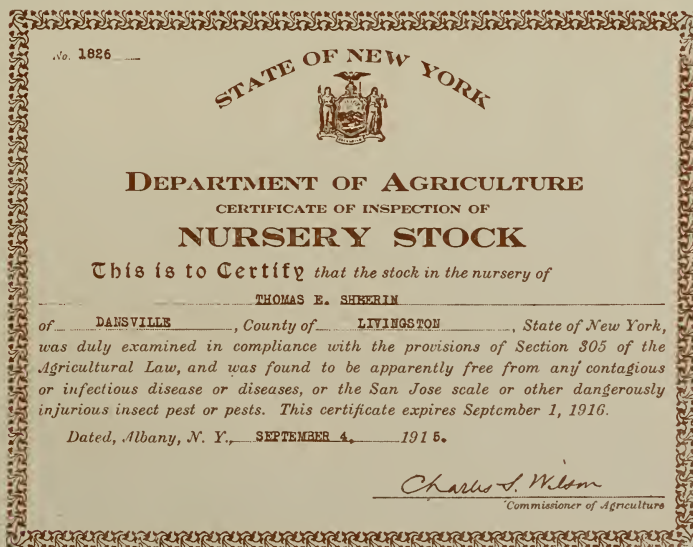
behind. We did not make any special effort to get new business nor did we spend as much money for advertising as we did in 1914.

We attribute our success to the fact that we have been honest with our patrons. We have retained their goodwill and business from year to year. We secure a few new customers each year by advertising but for this we spend very little compared with some firms engaged in this business. We depend principally upon our regular customers and the advertising we receive through them. It is our aim to make every man a satisfied customer because it means everything to us. We never allow a patron to feel dissatisfied if we know it. We treat all alike, the little orders receiving the same careful attention as the larger ones. All orders are appreciated, none are neglected.

If you have never planted our stock, let us at least have a trial order this season. **ONE ORDER WILL TELL THE STORY.**

Very truly yours,

Thomas E. Sheerin





THOMAS E. SHEERIN NURSERYMAN DANVILLE N.Y.



TREES BUDDED ON WHOLE ROOTS

During the 25 years that we have been growing nursery stock we have tried every known method of propagating and years ago we arrived at the conclusion that there was but one method and that is, by "**budding on whole roots of French grown seedlings.**" By using this method we get a larger percentage of first class trees in our blocks; stronger and better body and top and above all the unexcelled root system. Not merely one or two prongs but several main roots and an abundance of the fibres which are so necessary to the future growth of the tree.

The best and most profitable orchards today are the ones that had as a foundation, good, clean, healthy, whole rooted trees. Very often you will see orchards that have received the best of care but for some reason or other the trees do not seem to do as well as they should, they are weak, sickly, scrawny looking and at bearing time the quantity of fruit is lacking and the quality is not up to the standard. Trace back to the origin of these trees and in nine cases out of ten you will find that these trees were not propagated on whole roots.

Take this matter up with your Experiment Station or the leading Horticulturists in your locality and they will tell you that our idea about the matter is correct. If you want a vigorous, healthy orchard, one that will pay you as it should and be a source of pride to the owner, you have got to have the right kind of stock for the foundation.

Our No. 1 grade, French grown apple seedlings cost us about \$10.00 per thousand delivered in Dansville. We can buy American grown seedlings of the same grade for about \$6.00 per thousand, a saving of nearly half. If we used the "piece root grafting method" we could average about four grafts to the seedling, this grafting could be done in the winter when help is cheaper and more plentiful. Think of the saving to us. Instead of this we procure the best grade of French seedlings that is possible for us to get, we plant them in the spring just as they come to us with all of the roots and the following summer we place one bud in each seedling. The men who do this budding receive on an average \$3.00 per day for the work. By following this method it costs us probably 25 % more to propagate our trees than it does most firms engaged in this business but years of experience has taught us that it pays. When the digging time arrives we get the fine, healthy trees which are entirely free from Wooly Aphis and Root Gall, a nice clean body and above all an unexcelled root system.

Our advice to every planter is, **LOOK WELL TO THE FOUNDATION WHEN BUILDING YOUR ORCHARD, PLANT NOTHING BUT THE BEST, CLEAN, HEALTHY, WHOLE-ROOTED TREES.**

SAN JOSE SCALE

There is no San Jose Scale or other dangerous disease or diseases in Dansville. Nor has there ever been any here. Dansville is the only nursery center of any importance in New York State where the Scale has never been found. The department of Agriculture of the State of New York maintains permanently, here in Dansville, two of its most competent Inspectors. A copy of their inspection Certificate which is shown on another page, accompanies every shipment we make.

HONEST DESCRIPTIONS

In preparing the descriptions in this catalog, we have endeavored to the best of our ability, to tell the absolute truth about them and to tell it in as few words as possible. It is our aim to make this book a reference and a guide in place of a mere catalog listing the stock that we grow. Too many catalogs leave the impression with their readers that each sort is "one of the best". This is wrong for we realize that many beginners will depend upon the descriptions given in this book to make their selection of varieties. Every variety cannot be "one of the best" nearly every one has a few faults besides its good points. We have not hesitated to give the exact facts as we know them, the faults and shortcomings as well as the good points.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

If there is any special information that you might desire in regard to the selection of varieties for your locality, planting, pruning, spraying or anything connected with the fruit-growing industry, do not hesitate to write us. It will be a pleasure to advise you fully and frankly. We are here to assist you in every way possible. Your letters will receive the personal attention of Thomas E. Sheerin who has spent a lifetime in the nursery business and has made a careful study of nursery and orchard conditions in all parts of the country. He has helped hundreds to get started right and will do the same for you.

OUR PERSONAL SUPERVISION

Our personal supervision is not excelled by any firm in the country. Each branch from the planting to the shipping is in charge of a man who has the firm's interest at stake. We are not dependent on hired help who have nothing but their day's wages at stake to perform the important work of filling and packing the orders. When the shipping season arrives, Thomas E. Sheerin, with the assistance of his brothers, Andrew J. Sheerin, Conway J. Sheerin and Raymond E. Sheerin, attend exclusively to the filling and packing of all orders. This personal service is worth something to you. Our customers get the varieties they order and every order is filled in a careful and painstaking manner.



TABLE of FREIGHT and EXPRESS RATES

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS RATES. From our Nursery to various cities and towns in the U. S. If you do not happen to live in one of the places mentioned, you can readily figure out what the rate to your place would be in comparison with a place of about equal distance that is on the list. We suggest that all orders amounting to \$10.00 or less be shipped by express. With the 20 % reduction on express rates now in effect orders of this amount will go fully as cheap by express as though shipped by freight and the saving in time will be considerable.

Exp. Rate 100 lbs.		Min. Freight Chgs.	Rate 100 lbs. in boxes	Exp. Rate 100 lbs.		Min. Freight Chgs.	Rate 100 lbs. in boxes
\$.94	Albany, N.Y.	\$.32	\$.22	\$1.58	Louisville, Ky.	\$.55	\$.40
.57	Albion, N.Y. ....	.50	.25	2.63	Little Rock, Ark.	1.65	1.12
2.37	Atlanta, Ga.	1.17	.92	.87	Meadville, Pa. ....	.38	.27
2.33	Ashland, Wis.	1.15	.80	1.58	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	.55	.40
.45	Batavia, N.Y. ....	.25	.12	2.44	Montgomery, Ala.	1.20	.93
.68	Binghamton, N.Y. ....	.32	.22	1.20	May's Landing, N. J. ....	.43	.33
1.13	Boston, Mass. ....	.42	.31	2.97	New Orleans, La.	1.10	.75
.94	Baltimore, Md. ....	.37	.26	.98	New York, N.Y. ....	.37	.26
3.45	Bismark, N. D.	1.97	1.36	1.95	Nashville, Tenn. ....	.83	.57
1.13	Burlington, Vt. ....	.78	.46	1.13	New Haven, Conn. ....	.42	.31
.45	Brockport, N.Y. ....	.50	.25	.57	Olean, N.Y. ....	.35	.25
.57	Cortland, N.Y. ....	.60	.33	.58	Oswego, N.Y. ....	.65	.35
1.43	Chicago, Ill. ....	.55	.40	.87	Ogdensburg, N.Y. ....	.85	.50
.94	Cleveland, O. ....	.38	.27	1.28	Portland, Me. ....	.47	.34
1.43	Cincinnati, O. ....	.48	.34	.98	Poughkeepsie, N.Y. ....	.60	.35
1.77	Cheboygan, Mich. ....	.66	.49	1.05	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.37	.26
1.20	Concord, N. H. ....	.43	.31	.94	Pittsburg, Pa. ....	.38	.27
2.33	Columbia, S. C.	1.10	.79	1.20	Providence, R. I. ....	.42	.31
1.50	Charleston, W. Va. ....	.48	.35	1.28	Portland, Me. ....	.47	.34
.75	Dunkirk, N.Y. ....	.32	.24	7.20	Portland, Ore.	2.65	2.65
1.13	Detroit, Mich. ....	.43	.31	1.80	Raleigh, N. C. ....	.98	.70
2.07	Des Moines, Ia.	1.00	.68	.94	Reading, Pa. ....	.37	.26
3.98	Denver, Colo.	2.27	1.48	1.32	Richmond, Va. ....	.57	.40
.98	Dover, N. J. ....	.37	.26	.87	Scranton, Pa. ....	.37	.26
.94	Easton, Pa. ....	.37	.26	2.33	St. Paul, Minn. ....	.97	.69
1.20	Fort Wayne, Ind. ....	.50	.36	7.47	San Francisco, Cal.	2.65	2.65
1.28	Georgetown, Del. ....	.57	.40	1.73	St. Louis, Mo. ....	.65	.47
1.28	Glenmore, O. ....	.50	.36	1.05	Springfield, Mass. ....	.42	.31
1.35	Grand Rapids, Mich. ....	.53	.39	1.62	Springfield, Ill. ....	.65	.47
.87	Harrisburg, Pa. ....	.37	.26	.68	Syracuse, N.Y. ....	.50	.27
1.13	Hartford, Conn. ....	.42	.31	.98	Trenton, N.J. ....	.37	.26
.38	Hornell, N.Y. ....	.25	.14	1.13	Toledo, O. ....	.43	.31
1.43	Indianapolis, Ind. ....	.51	.37	.68	Utica, N.Y. ....	.60	.37
2.59	Jackson, Miss.	1.24	.93	.68	Williamsport, Pa. ....	.36	.26
2.67	Jacksonville, Fla.	1.08	.71	1.05	Washington, D. C. ....	.47	.33
2.25	Kansas City, Mo.	1.20	.79	1.13	Worcester, Mass. ....	.42	.31
				.57	Wolcott, N.Y. ....	.75	.40

ESTIMATED WEIGHT OF TREES AND PLANTS BOXED

Trees, 5 to 7 ft., 200 to 250 lbs. per 100 trees.

Trees, 4½ to 6 ft., 150 to 200 lbs. per 100 trees.

Trees, 4 to 5 ft., 100 to 150 lbs. per 100 trees.

Shrubs, Roses, etc., No. 1 size, 75 to 100 lbs. per 100 plants.

Grapes, Berries, etc., No. 1 size, 25 to 50 lbs. per 100 plants.

It is impossible to give a more definite estimate, as some varieties weigh more than others, on account of the difference in density of the wood growth. For instance, a Peach tree would weigh less than a Pear tree of the same size. The above, however, will enable you to make a close estimate as to the express and freight rates on a given amount of stock. The railroads bill all small freight shipments as weighing 100 lbs. each, even though the actual weight be less. This is one reason why, on small orders, express is the cheapest.

OUR METHOD OF PACKING. All orders are put up in boxes or bales which are lined with heavy paper and packed in damp moss or excelsior to guard against drying out. Our method of packing is excelled by none. No matter what the distance, we guarantee all shipments to arrive at destination in prime condition.



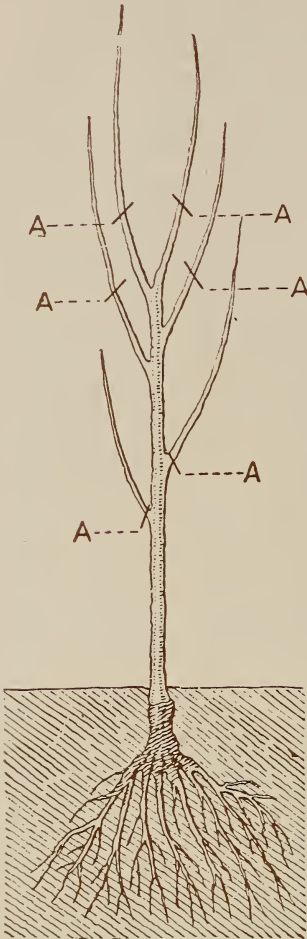
THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANVILLE
N.Y.



DIRECTIONS FOR TRANS-PLANTING, PRUNING, ETC.



PREPARATION OF THE SOIL To insure a good growth for your trees, the soil should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, oats, corn or potatoes. If your land is not in good condition, you can make it so by thoroughly underdraining, deep plowing and sub-soiling. You may enrich it in the usual manner, by turning under clover, applying barnyard manure, commercial fertilizer, etc.

PREPARING THE TREES Prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any; a smooth cut root callouses sooner then one broken off.

Cut back the top about half of the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well formed head, sufficiently open to admit light and air freely. When planting peaches it is of the greatest importance that they be pruned severely. The main stem should be reduced at least one-third and the side limbs pruned back, leaving not more than two buds. The pruning of trees and bushes planted in the fall should not be done until just before the sap starts in the spring and about the time the frost is leaving the ground.

PLANTING The hole must be large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to set the tree to its natural depth and no more. Fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them, filling every space. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water after the hole is partly filled. Get the tree as firm as a post. Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Never use manure in contact with the roots. Place it on top of the ground and it will gradually work in.

MULCHING This is done by placing a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep over a space two feet wider than the extent of the roots. This prevents drying out and keeps the earth about the roots moist and of an even temperature.

AFTER CARE Grass or weeds should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least, one foot beyond the roots. If the soil is poor, it can be enriched by an occasional surface application of manure. Pruning should be done regularly every spring before the buds swell.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.	30 to 50 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries.	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears and Quinces.	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes.	rows 8 to 10 feet apart 6 to 10 feet apart in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.	4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.	4 by 5 feet.
Strawberries, for field culture.	1 by 3½ feet.
Strawberries, for hill culture.	2 feet apart each way.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE

50 ft. apart each way.	18	20 ft. apart each way.	110	8 ft. apart each way.	680
40 " " " "	27	18 " " " "	135	6 " " " "	1,210
35 " " " "	36	15 " " " "	205	5 " " " "	1,745
30 " " " "	50	12 " " " "	300	4 " " " "	2,725
25 " " " "	70	10 " " " "	435	3 " " " "	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill. The number of feet in an acre (43,560) divided by this gives the number of plants or trees to the acre.



WHEN IS THE BEST TIME TO ORDER?

Order now. Place your order as early as you can make out your list in the spring. Every customer wants his goods shipped as early as possible. Every order is dated as received and we ship in rotation as received. If you place your order early you have the privilege of having your stock shipped early. We offer you every inducement to order early. See paragraph below. Secure varieties now; pay in spring. We offer you extra discount for early orders.

SECURE VARIETIES NOW—PAY IN THE SPRING

If you want to secure certain varieties of trees and have not the ready cash to pay for the same, send us your order accompanied by a small remittance, just enough to show us you mean business, say one-fourth of the amount of your order, and we will book your orders and hold them for you until such times as you may want them shipped, when you can remit the balance. Orders placed with us early have the privilege of being shipped early if desired. Ordering trees is like going to mill, every one must wait his turn.

NO LATE SHIPMENTS THIS SPRING

We have heeled in frost proof cellars 200,000 trees; we have these for early shipments west of the Mississippi river. Heretofore we had to dig and ship these orders first, before we could ship to points east of the Mississippi. This spring we will have all these shipments off our hands in March. Customers living in the South or Far West can now get their stock from us in good season for planting, as we can ship them at any time in paper-lined boxes.

To all customers living east of the Mississippi river we will say: We will ship you Fresh-dug Trees at any date you say after March 15, or sooner if you so desire. Don't hesitate to place your order on account of late shipments, we will ship all orders at least three weeks earlier than last season.

TEN CENT TREES

During the past year we have received a number of letters from our friends and patrons inquiring whether or not we are connected with a nursery firm here who advertise all trees at 10 cents each. We wish to state that we have no connection with that concern nor any other concern here of similar name. We have all that we can do to take care of the business of Thomas E. Sheerin, Nurseryman, and give our customers a square deal. If you desire 10 cent trees please refer to our price list in the back of this book and you will find that our regular 3 to 4 feet grade of apple is listed at 10 cents each or \$7.50 per 100. Our third grade of peach is 10 cents each or six cents by the hundred. We have Cherry, Pear, Plum, Quince, Apricots, etc., at 10 cents each. This grade we have been listing for years. The trees will not be a lot of brush or culls but will be clean, healthy, well-rooted, strictly up to grade specified and above all, covered by our broad guarantee.

RIPENING DATES AND LENGTH OF SEASON OF HARDY APPLES

Accurate knowledge of time of ripening and length of season of varieties is information that the commercial fruit grower must have. It is not sufficient that he know roughly what the season of his fruits is. To take the turn of the markets he should know exactly when a variety will ripen and how long it will keep. Yet correct data on fruit maturity are notoriously unreliable. Below will be found a schedule taken from Bulletin No. 408, issued by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Of course this schedule will not apply to all localities; for instance a certain variety will ripen much earlier in Missouri than in New York, and then there are other causes than seasonal differences for the variability in ripening time. Some soils are warmer and quicker than others, and on these fruits ripen relatively early. In the several tillage and sod-mulch experiments at the Experiment Station, apples under tillage have been later in ripening and have kept longer than those grown in sod.

While the dates are so arranged that but few allowances need be made in New York for differences in environment yet it is well for the fruit grower to know the conditions under which the fruits listed have been growing. The latitude is 42° 52' 46.2"; the altitude is from 500 to 525 feet above sea level. The orchard lies a mile or thereabouts west of Seneca Lake, a body of water 40 miles long, 3½ miles wide and 600 feet deep, sufficiently large to delay the ripening time of most fruits a few days at least. The soil is a cold, heavy clay which must delay ripening time somewhat. The land is nearly level—without influence in time of maturity.

The dates given are those of maturity—the time when the fruit is first ready to eat out of hand—not picking dates which for fall and winter fruits would be much earlier. Maturity is marked in the table that follows by the first ripe fruit, and it is well to remember that some summer and fall varieties ripen over a period of several weeks. The criteria of maturity were color, taste, aroma and mellowness of the flesh.

Ripening Dates and Length of Season for Hardy Apples

VARIETY.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Number of weeks in com- mon storage
Arkansas Black						15-20		14
Bailey Sweet				5-15				4
Baldwin						1-15		14
Banana					15-25			9
Baxter					1-10			5
Ben Davis						1-10		15
Bismarck				20-30				9
Black Ben Davis						1-10		12
Canada Baldwin					1-10			10
Deacon Jones						1-10		12
Delicious					15-25			10
Duchess of Oldenburg		1-10						2
Early Harvest		1-10						1
Fall Pippin				5-15				7
Famuese (Snow)				5-15				8
Gano						1-10		12
Golden Russet							1-10	15
Golden Sweet		10-20						2
Gravenstein		20-30						6
Grimes' Golden					1-10			12
Gilliflower					5-15			8
Hubbardson					1-10			11
Jonathan					15-25			14
King					15-25			9
King David					5-15			12
Longfield			15-25					4
McIntosh				15-25				9
Maiden Blush			15-25					7
M. B. Twig						15-20		14
Mann							5-15	11
Munson Sweet					1-10			5
Newtown Pippin							20-30	16
Northern Spy						5-15		14
N. W. Greening							1-10	11
Ohio Nonpareil					10-20			6
Ontario					15-25			7
Paragon							1-10	13
Pewaukee						5-15		10
Rambo			20-30					7
Red Astrachan	20-30							3
Red June		1-10						3
R. I. Greening					20-30			12
Rome Beauty						1-10		12
Roxbury Russet							1-10	15
Smith Cider					15-25			8
Smokehouse					20-30			9
Spitzenberg					15-25			13
Stark						20-30		11
Stayman Winesap						15-25		13
Sutton Beauty					5-15			7
Swarr						1-10		12
Tolman Sweet					5-15			11
Twenty Ounce			20-30					6
Vandevere						5-15		15
Wagener					15-25			8
Walker Beauty					15-25			7
Wealthy			10-20					5
Winesap						15-25		11
Wolf River			5-15					5
Yellow Transparent	10-30							2
York Imperial							1-10	12
CRAB APPLES								
Excelsior			1-10					2
Florence		5-15						2
General Grant			10-20					2
Hyslop			10-20					6
Large Red Siberian		15-25						3
Large Yellow Siberian			10-20					4
Transcendent		20-30						3
Whitney		15-25						3



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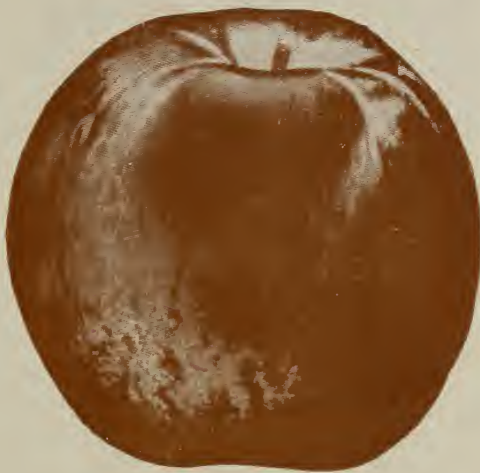


APPLES

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY (Early Fall Apple) (Red) Fruit medium, roundish to slightly oblong conic; skin bright, striped red; flesh yellowish white, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid and very good. Tree is spreading, hardy, vigorous and a regular cropper. Many esteem it the best dessert apple of its season.

BALDWIN (Winter Apple) (Red) The leading commercial variety in the orchards of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is also grown by the train load in the New England States. Notwithstanding the fact that this variety has been extensively planted it continues to increase in popularity from year to year. A great grower and very productive. Fruit large, roundish and deep red. Keeps in storage until May or later. No variety yields larger crops or stands shipping better, or is more attractive in color, size and shape than the Baldwin. For a commercial orchard it can be relied upon. If ever in doubt as to what variety to plant, select Baldwin.

BANANA, WINTER (Winter Apple) (Yellow) Fruit large size, perfect in form, golden yellow and beautifully shaded with bright, crimson red. The skin is smooth and waxy and the flesh is crisp and juicy. It is of fine quality. Tree a remarkably strong grower, and on account of its great hardiness will thrive in most all climates. One of the earliest bearers known, often fruiting in our Nurseries at two years old. It is a valuable market variety, although the skin is quite tender.



Baldwin

BEN DAVIS (Winter Apple) (Red) A great commercial apple in the South and West. Tree a good grower and an early bearer. Fruit is large and handsome, striped red, but of second rate quality. It is quite good for cooking. There is no apple that has more favors on account of its hardiness, productiveness, beauty and excellent shipping qualities. The fruit is thick skinned, does not show bruises easily, and presents a good appearance in the package after being handled and shipped in the ordinary way.

DELICIOUS (Winter Apple) (Red) A large red apple, striped and marked with light and dark red; flesh is fine, tender and firm. Tree is a good, strong grower and bears abundantly. The skin is thin and tough and bruises dry up without decaying.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG (Summer Apple) (Red) The Duchess is a very attractive red striped apple, and the most profitable of the late summer varieties. It is regular shaped, large, roundish, slightly flattened at the ends. The tough skin is nearly covered with brilliant stripes of red and crimson. Flesh is tinged with yellow; firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid and good.

This apple stands shipping well, and is grown by the carload for market purposes, and when carefully handled is a profitable variety. The tree bears unusually young. It is the best of the Russian apples and one of the hardiest trees grown. It bears annually abundant crops, thrives in all sections of the country, and is especially valuable for northern planting because of its hardiness and productiveness. The tree is an upright grower when young, and because of its early and regular bearing habits makes an ideal filler. The fruit hangs well and ripens the latter part of August and September. However, it may be used for cooking long before it is ripe, and wise orchardists take advantage of this and make many dollars by gathering the windfalls and selling them for cooking purposes. Duchess has done more to extend the range of apple growing than any other late summer apple. It will thrive on many kinds of soil and in locations where it is too cold for other apples to live. The Duchess should be planted everywhere for home use, and for local and distant markets.

EARLY HARVEST (Summer Apple) (Yellow) Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor; tree is a good grower and good bearer. A good variety for the garden, but we do not recommend it for commercial planting because of scab. Yellow Transparent is superior.

FALL PIPPIN (Fall Apple) (Yellow) Fruit very large, yellow, tender, juicy and rich. Tree is a strong grower, hardy and very long lived, eventually becoming large or very large. Fall Pippin is generally in pretty good demand in local markets, and in portions of eastern New York it is being used to a limited extent for the early export trade. It is one of the most desirable varieties of its season for the home orchard.

PRICE OF T. E. S. GROWN } 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each, 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$10.00
APPLE TREES } 2 year, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each, 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$ 7.50

For complete list of Varieties, Grades and Prices, see pages 44 to 48



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANVILLE
N.Y.



Delicious

FAMEUSE

SNOW APPLE
(Fall Apple)
(Red)

Fameuse is one of the most desirable dessert apples of its season. It is very beautiful in appearance, and the flesh is white, tender and excellent in flavor and quality. It is well known in market, and during its season,

which extends from October to the holidays, it usually sells above average market prices. It keeps well in cold storage. The tree is of medium size, a moderate grower, hardy, healthy, rather long lived and a reliable cropper, yielding good to heavy crops biennially or sometimes nearly annually.

GANO (Red) A fine commercial sort. A half brother to the (Winter Apple) Ben Davis, although of much better quality.

Tree is healthy, vigorous and hardy. An excellent shipper, and will keep as long as Ben Davis.

GOLDEN RUSSETT
(Late Winter Apple)

Medium size; tender, juicy and rich, high flavored. Tree vigorous and heavy bearer.

GRIMES' GOLDEN
(Winter Apple)
(Yellow)

Grimes' Golden is of the best quality, the most profitable, and one of the most beautiful golden yellow apples. It is medium to large, a roundish, oblong, cylindrical winter apple, somewhat flattened at the ends. It is

a beautiful, rich golden yellow, sprinkled with grey dots, often showing a pink blush. The flesh is yellow, very firm, crisp but tender, rich and juicy. It is an ideal dessert apple and a splendid cooker. The tree is hardy, a splendid cropper, and will produce good crops annually if not allowed to overbear. Grimes' Golden appeals to every one. It is in favor on the markets and among the fruit growers everywhere. It is doing more to make yellow apples as popular as red apples than any other variety. It should be planted for home use, for local and distant markets and for profit everywhere. Will keep in storage until late spring.

GRAVENSTEIN
(Early Fall Apple)
(Red)

Gravenstein is an apple of good size, attractive appearance and excellent quality. For culinary purposes it is perhaps unexcelled by any variety of its season. Skin is thin, greenish yellow, overlaid with dark red. The planting in commercial orchards is gradually increasing, as it has been found to be a desirable apple for both domestic and foreign markets.

HUBBARDSTON NONSUCH (Red) Large, pale red, crisp and tender. Satisfactory both in tree and fruit; bears young (Winter Apple) and heavily. It is being planted for commercial purposes.

JONATHAN
(Winter Apple)
(Red)

A beautiful dark red apple of excellent quality; tender, spicy, rich and juicy. It is an A-1 family sort, and always profitable when planted commercially. Tree is long lived, productive and an early bearer. Of wide adaptability, planted east, west, north and south, and the demand on the market is always strong.

KING
(Winter Apple)
(Red)

Very large, deep, red, juicy, acid and tender. A handsome apple that is always in demand, and brings the highest prices on the market. The King is an excellent apple, but of late years it has not been planted quite so extensively for commercial purposes as heretofore, because in some sections it is a shy bearer and will not keep as long as some other red varieties.

MAIDEN BLUSH
(Late Summer Apple)
(Yellow)

This is a beautiful apple of pale, lemon-yellow color with crimson cheek. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, very juicy, a good eating apple and fine for cooking. It is valued especially for market and culinary purposes. The tree is vigorous, spreading and open, and has been planted successfully throughout the eastern States. It makes very white evaporated stock. The

fruit ripens unevenly and requires several pickings. It is a splendid staple variety for the home garden or commercial planting.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG
(Winter Apple)
(Red)

A seedling of the Wine Sap. Large, deep red, sub-acid; an early and abundant bearer and an exceptionally late keeper. If a late winter apple is desired you will make no mistake in adding this variety to your list.

MCINTOSH
(Late Fall Apple)
(Red)

McIntosh belongs to the hardy Fameuse family. It is a medium roundish, early winter apple, regular size, uniform shape, very attractive in appearance, and of a bright, deep red color. The flesh is very tender, perfumed and delicious. It is very delicate—almost dainty—and this, with the heavy fragrant aroma given off by each apple, makes a strong appeal to people who pay high

prices for fancy fruit. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, with an open spreading head, and very hardy. It is best adapted to the northern half of the United States and thrives in the old home of the Fameuse apple along the St. Lawrence River to Michigan, the Dakotas, and the Pacific Northwest. It is not a late winter variety, but when grown in the northern United States it can be stored and held for the Christmas holiday trade or even later. It is being planted by the hundreds of thousands in Canada, Wisconsin, Montana and the Dakotas, where they must have a hardy as well as a high quality apple.



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DANVILLE
N.Y.



McIntosh

NORTHWESTERN GREENING This apple is a very large and hardy green or yellow apple, and very attractive for a fruit of this kind. It is of fair quality, ships well, and is a good cooker. The (Late Winter Apple) apple is roundish, sometimes oblong. Skin is waxy, clear yellow, often faintly blushed. The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower in the orchard and very hardy. It is valuable because of its good shipping qualities, large, attractive appearance, and should be planted in the cold, rigorous sections of the States and in Canada, where a better quality apple will not thrive. This variety is a splendid keeper.

NORTHERN SPY A well known late winter variety. Spy ranks about third with the fruit growers of New York, (Winter Apple) Pennsylvania and Ohio, being surpassed only by Baldwin and Greening. Fruit is large and very attractive, being of a bright red color with a beautiful bloom; flesh is very juicy, crisp and tender. (Red) One of the finest old varieties in this section. Has placed thousands of dollars in the pockets of the fruit growers of western New York. Heavy land is considered best for it as a rule, but it is certainly a valuable variety on the lighter hill soils of this section. The tree is often tardy about coming into bearing, but if your conditions are right, go in for it.

RAMBO A late fall or early winter apple. Medium size, streaked and mottled yellow and red. Flesh (Early Winter Apple) whitish with tinge of yellow or green, firm, rather fine, very crisp, tender, juicy, mildly sub-acid, good to very good. Particularly desirable for dessert. Storage men give its season as extending (Red) in cellar storage to November and in chemical storage until February.

RED ASTRACHAN The Red Astrachan is a large summer apple, nearly covered with light and dark red stripes; fruit (Summer Apple) large, round, with white red tinged flesh, juicy and sub-acid. Liked by people who prefer a tart apple. It is an ideal cooker, and can be used in this way when only half ripe. The fruit does (Red) not ripen evenly, but extends over a period of several weeks. This, together with the fact that it is a handsome, showy apple of good quality, makes it an ideal red summer apple to plant for local market purposes. The tree is hardy, being of Russian origin, quite vigorous, upright and adapted to soils and conditions in all parts of the country.

PRICE OF T. E. S. GROWN APPLE TREES	}	2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each, 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$10.00
		2 year, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each. 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$ 7.50

For complete list of Varieties. Grades and Prices, see pages 44 to 48



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

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DANVILLE
N.Y.



RHODE ISLAND GREENING (Late Winter Apple) This apple is grown more extensively in New York than any other apple except Baldwin, and in a few sections of the State it even surpasses Baldwin. Its range of distribution on this continent is nearly co-extensive with that of Baldwin. The fruit has a recognized standing, both in domestic and foreign markets, and sells readily at good prices. It is almost the peer of Spitzenburg, and decidedly superior to Baldwin for all culinary purposes. It is also very good in quality for dessert use. It ripens up with a fine, mellow shade of yellow, and its entire flesh, when well matured, is of the same rich tint. It is a good variety to grow with the Baldwin in commercial orchards because, being a little earlier in the season, it can be picked and marketed before it is necessary to pick Baldwin. Moreover it bears good crops some years when there is but a light crop of Baldwins or perhaps none at all.

ROME BEAUTY (Red) Rome Beauty is a good size, roundish, slightly oblong apple with a yellow skin, handsomely colored and striped with bright red. It is one of the most beautiful and profitable late winter apples. The flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, and of good quality. It is a splendid storage apple, keeping till May or later, and is well known and appreciated on the market. As compared with Baldwin it is not quite so good in quality, either for dessert or culinary uses, but the tree comes into bearing at a much earlier age, and under right conditions is more nearly an annual cropper. It appears to be better adapted to bottom lands and fertile shady or gravelly loams, than to heavy clay soils. The fruit has a long stem and hangs unusually well on the tree. It should be planted on the windy side of the orchard, as it is less apt to be blown off than other varieties. It often gives a crop from the secondary blossoms, when many other varieties fail from frosts, as was demonstrated in Idaho orchards several years ago.

ROXBURY RUSSET (Late Winter Apple) The Roxbury is the most popular russet apple cultivated. It is an excellent keeper and well liked for southern trade. It also sells well in western and northwestern markets, and within recent years there has been an increasing demand for this variety for export trade. The fruit is of good marketable size and very attractive for a russet. A moderately good grower and a pretty reliable cropper.

STARK (Late Winter Apple) (Red) Originated in Ohio, where it is esteemed as a long keeper and a good commercial variety. The tree is thrifty, hardy, healthy and a reliable cropper. Fruit large, roundish; skin greenish-yellow, much shaded with light and dark red; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, sub-acid and of good quality.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP (Late Winter Apple) (Red) Originated from seed of the Winesap in 1866, at Leavenworth, Kansas, by Dr. J. Stayman. It is much larger than the Winesap and of better quality, although the coloring is not so brilliant. Tree is moderately vigorous, comes into bearing young and is a reliable annual cropper. The fruit is medium to large, round approaching conic; skin is striped and splashed with dark crimson; flesh is tinged with yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy, aromatic and very good. A splendid commercial sort.

SUTTON BEAUTY (Winter Apple) (Red) Originated in the town of Sutton, Mass. Fruit large, handsome, yellow, striped with crimson; flesh slightly tinged with yellow, rather firm, fine grained, crisp, tender, juicy and good. An excellent dessert apple; sells well in the market.

TOLMAN SWEET (Winter Apple) (Yellow) Medium size; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red. Flesh white, firm, moderately juicy, sweet and very good. Tree is a good grower, long lived and very hardy. Comes into bearing at a moderately early age and is generally a reliable cropper.

WAGENER (Early Winter Apple) (Red) An apple of superior excellence. Color is a beautiful bright red with some contrasting pale yellow; it has fine texture, high flavor and excellent quality. It is very desirable for culinary purposes, but is especially esteemed for dessert. The flesh is crisp, tender and aromatic. In the nursery Wagener is a good grower, upright and well formed. It comes into bearing at an early age, often the fourth or fifth year, and produces enormous crops yearly. As the tree gets older it must be watched or it will give all its energy to producing fruit. The early, heavy bearing, combined with a straight, vigorous and upright growth, make it the very best apple of all for a filler. It should be planted between the rows of permanent trees as a filler in every orchard and also as a permanent tree. When planted as a permanent tree the rows can be set from six to ten feet closer than the varieties which have a spreading growth. Wagener originated in New York, and is adapted to the northern soils and climate of New York, Michigan and other States, but does equally well farther south. It is especially attractive and is very profitable in the western and southwestern States.

WEALTHY (Early Fall Apple) (Red) The Wealthy is a hardy, showy, bright red, early winter apple which has done more to extend growing in the cold sections of the North than any other variety. It is above medium to large, uniform in shape, roundish, conical, slightly flattened at the stem end. Skin is tough and yellow, but nearly covered with a bright red. The flesh is white, crisp and very good. The tree is very hardy and can be safely planted as far north as British Columbia. An excellent commercial sort, and on account of its early bearing qualities is growing in demand as a filler.



WINESAP

(Late Winter Apple)
(Red)

Still being planted extensively despite the fact that it is one of the oldest of American apples. Medium size, firm, handsome, dark red; rich, fine flavor and an excellent shipper. One of the best keepers. It is largely grown in the Virginias, but of late years is being replaced with Stayman's Winesap, especially in higher elevations where Winesap grows too small. A standard sort and well known on all markets where it always commands top prices.

WOLF RIVER

(Early Fall Apple)
(Red)

The Wolf River is an unusually large and hardy, red striped, early winter Russian apple. The fruit being large, shapely and highly colored, often sells well because of its attractive appearance. Some fruit growers are finding it a profitable variety. A better apple than the Alexander of which it is a strain.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT

(Summer Apple)
(Yellow)

The best yellow summer apple. Far ahead of Early Harvest. Yellow Transparent is a hardy, early summer apple from Russia. It is of medium size, round, with a fine grained flesh; sprightly sub-acid, pleasant, and of very good quality for eating or cooking. The skin is smooth, waxy yellow, with a clearness from which it gets its name, "Transparent." The tree is a vigorous and straight, upright grower, hardy, and especially adapted for planting as a filler, because it takes little room and comes into bearing very young. Bruises show up on the clear bright skin, nevertheless this variety is very profitable, and is grown and marketed by the carload with large profit in many sections of the country.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter)

(Late Winter Apple)
(Red)

As it is known in the Virginias. This is a fine, hardy, large winter apple. It is a bright, pinkish red, striped with dark red. Skin is tough; flesh firm, crisp, brittle, a little coarse but juicy, and of good quality. The tree is a strong, vigorous, upright grower, very large and

dense on heavy clay land, but more open on lighter soils. The tree is very productive and an annual bearer. It is hardy and adapted to conditions in almost every section of the country. Tree generally comes into bearing four years after planting, and bears regularly and heavily. This variety is a splendid keeper and sells at fancy prices on the market.

DWARF APPLES

Dwarf apples are similar to Dwarf Pears in that they come into bearing much earlier than the standard sorts. Our dwarf apples are all budded on the best imported French Paradise stocks, and are sturdy, well rooted trees. These trees are very desirable for planting in the garden or can be used as a hedge. You can plant dwarf trees in your garden and still grow vegetables. With dwarfs some will bear the second year, and you will generally get a full crop the fourth or fifth year.

We grow the following varieties, for descriptions of which see Apples: Alexander, Baldwin, Duchess, Fameuse, King, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Red Astrachan, R. I. Greening, Rome Beauty, Stayman, Wagener, Wealthy, Winter Banana, Yellow Transparent.

CRAB APPLES

HYSLOP

(Early Winter)

Fruit large, very brilliantly colored, dark red or purplish, overspread with thick blue bloom; borne in clusters. The tree is a good grower, very hardy, and a reliable cropper, yielding good crops biennially or in some cases annually. It is desirable both for home use and for market.

TRANSCENDENT

(Early Fall)

This is probably the best of its class. Well known for its bright red color, good size and juicy, crisp flesh, sub-acid. Very good for culinary uses. The tree is a good grower, roundish, spreading, hardy and usually very productive, yielding good to heavy crops nearly annually.

WHITNEY

(Early Fall)

One of the most popular of the crabs. Fruit is very large, attractive, yellow, striped with lively red; sub-acid; good for dessert and very good for culinary purposes. The tree is a thrifty, upright grower, comes into bearing young and is very productive.

Shelton, Conn., April 26, 1915.

Many thanks for the fine apple trees. They are the finest I ever received from anyone, and cost 60 per cent. less than I paid last year. You will hear from me again.

Yours truly,

Fred S. Sanford.

Seattle, Wash, May 12, 1915.

Received apple trees and extras the 10th inst, in good shape, accept my thanks and well wishes for your liberal and pleasing manner of doing business. Should I need anything in the future in your line, will be pleased to remember you.

Yours respectfully, Wm. M. Morris.

PRICE OF T. E. S. GROWN } 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 20 cents each, 10 for \$1.50, 100 for \$10.00
APPLE TREES } 2 year, 3 to 4 feet. 10 cents each, 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$ 7.50

For complete list of Varieties, Grades and Prices, see pages 44 to 48.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN NURSERYMAN DANVILLE N.Y.



PEACHES

Varieties are arranged in this list according to season of ripening: Alexander earliest; Bilyeau latest. Varieties that are Freestones have the letter (F) following the name. Clingstones have the word (Cling) as part of the name. (S-C) means Semi-Cling.

Alexander (s-c)
Mayflower (s-c)
Dewey (f)
Red Bird Cling
Greensboro (s-c)
Triumph (s-c)
Arp Beauty (s-c)
Carman (f)
Lola (f)
Eureka (f)
Waddell (f)
Mamie Ross (s-c)
Alton (f)
Hiley (f)
Yellow St. John (f)
Mountain Rose (f)
Foster (f)

Champion (f)
Crawford Early (f)
Old Mixon Free (f)
Georgia Belle (f)
Early Elberta (f)
Ray (f)
Fitzgerald (f)
Elberta Cling
Engle Mammoth (f)
Captain Eads (f)
Niagara (f)
Elberta (f)
Frances (f)
Kalamazoo (f)
Crosby (f)
Illinois (f)
Stump (f)

Hill's Chili (f)
Edgemont Beauty (f)
Crawford Late (f)
Lemon Cling
Chairs Choice (f)
Gold Drop (f)
Late Elberta (f)
Fox Seedling (f)
Iron Mountain (f)
Wonderful (f)
Smock (f)
Heath Cling
Salway (f)
Krummell (f)
Bilyeau Late (f)

ALTON¹ (White) The Alton is a splendid peach, creamy white, splashed and shaded with red. The skin is tough. (Mid-season Peach) Flesh firm, rich, juicy and good. The flavor is the best; a high quality market peach. Better (Freestone) and far more valuable than Carman. Very hardy. It is a commercial peach, hardy, productive,

and should be planted for home and market use, especially in the northern peach sections where a hardy variety is demanded.



Early Crawford

ARP BEAUTY Arp Beauty is a large, (June Elberta) (Yellow) beautiful peach with a (Freestone) (Early) mottled red cheek. It is early, good quality, promising, although less hardy than Greensboro. It is an excellent shipping peach and is a promising variety for orchards located a long way from market.

CAPTAIN EADS (Yellow) Captain Eads is a (Mid-season Peach) large, handsome yellow peach, with a (Freestone) faint blush of carmine; resembles Elberta, but hardier and better quality. Its deserved reputation for quality has been lost, as the fruit has been marketed as Elberta. When better known it will be wanted instead of Elberta. Its superior quality makes it a favorite for home use, canning and eating; one of the best shippers, most profitable; bears when Elberta and Crawford fail.

CARMAN (White) This is a favorite variety with (Early Peach) many growers, as it is one of (Freestone) the most profitable ever introduced. The fruit stands shipping fairly well. The fruit is remarkably attractive, large and broad, oval-shaped, yellowish white; flesh creamy white, tinted with red near seed. It is juicy, with a fine, rich, sprightly flavor, very good quality, hardy in bud and does well in a great many localities where most peaches fail.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

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CHAMPION (White) Fruit large, creamy white, with red cheek; sweet, juicy, very high quality. Susceptible to rot (Mid-season Peach) and rather tender for long distance shipping, yet it is a superb variety for home and local market. The tree is hardy and productive.

CRAWFORD EARLY (Yellow) The Crawford Early is a large, oblong peach with a prominent point on the blossom end, with a bright red cheek. The flesh is yellow, very rich, slightly sub-acid, juicy, good quality, and especially good for canning and eating fresh. A good shipper. (Freestone)

The tree is large and very vigorous, moderately hardy. This variety is one of the old standards for early ripening in commercial orchards. It always sells well, but is not profitably productive and a sure bearer in all localities.

CRAWFORD LATE Very large; yellow, (Yellow) (Late Peach) with red cheek; (Freestone) flesh yellow, rich, sweet, fine flavor.

One of the best known varieties. The Crawford Late resembles Crawford Early, but is two weeks later in season. Very generally superseded by Elberta as the great preserving and canning peach, yet ripening as it does, fully a week later, it is still a great money maker.

CROSBY (Yellow) A large round yellow (Late Peach) peach with a red cheek. (Freestone) Delicious, rich, and one of the sweetest and best quality of all the yellow peaches. The seed is small. Tree is spreading, open and inclined to overbear unless thinned. Very hardy in wood and bud; should be planted where other yellow peaches fail. Plant this variety wherever a high quality, very hardy yellow peach is desired.

EARLY ELBERTA The Early Elberta is of (Yellow) the Elberta type, large, (Mid-season Peach) golden yellow, with a (Freestone) rich blush on sunny side; flesh yellow like Elberta,

but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained. This is a seedling of the Elberta, with all the characteristics of its parent—stocky growth of tree, has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit, even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardy, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier. As a canning peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, uses less sugar. It has been tested in all sections of the country and found perfectly hardy.

ELBERTA (Yellow) This is the greatest of all market peaches. Large, golden yellow, nearly covered with crimson (Mid-season Peach) on sunny side; flesh rich yellow, firm and juicy, fair quality and a perfect freestone. No other (Freestone) peach has such a reputation for shipping and none is more extensively planted. It has done more to develop the peach growing industry than any other variety. It can be grown profitably North, South, East or West.

The tree is a large, vigorous grower, very productive, yielding fruit uniform in size and shape and always highly colored. The fact of its adaptability to every soil and climate, and its prolific bearing of large, beautifully colored peaches of splendid shipping and market qualities, its comparative freedom from rot, and the fact that it can be gathered before it is fully ripe for market, makes it the greatest peach of its time.

ELBERTA CLING (Yellow) An Elberta in appearance, but a perfect clingstone. Of great size and round as an orange (Mid-season Peach) A profitable market peach. Has quality, beauty, and ships well. The very best cling- (Clingstone) stone, and should be planted wherever a clingstone is wanted.



ELBERTA—Two years after planting

PRICE OF T. E. S. GROWN PEACH TREES	}	3½ to 4½ feet. 15 cents each, 10 for \$1.25, 100 for \$9.00
		2½ to 3½ feet, 10 cents each. 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$6.00

For complete list of Varieties, Grades and Prices, see pages 44 to 48



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DANVILLE
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EUREKA (White) This is a large oval peach with a bright red cheek. The flesh is creamy white, juicy and very firm, and the skin is tough, making it an unusually good shipping peach of its season. The flavor (Mid-season Peach) is rich and extra fine, making it a peach of the best quality. The Eureka is of great value to (Freestone) peach growers because it is a good shipper of high quality, hardy and productive, and ripens at a season when it is needed.

FITZGERALD (Yellow) The fruit is very large in size, exceeding that of Crawford Early. A very early bearer, (Mid-season Peach) often when two years from bud. It is a brilliant yellow, with red cheek, and of the highest (Freestone) quality. A perfect freestone. We recommend it with entire confidence. Northern growers claim this variety stands the rigors of their season better than any other variety.

GEORGIA BELLE (White) The Georgia Belle, sometimes known as the White Elberta because of its great commercial (Mid-season Peach) value, is a large, creamy white peach, shaded with red in the sun; firm, perfect freestone; (Freestone) good keeper, fine quality. The flesh is fine, firm, fine texture, melting, juicy, rich, sugar-sweet. One of the most delicious peaches grown.

It is to the white peach what the Elberta is to the yellow peach, but is far superior in quality and hardier of bud. The Georgia Belle is one of the best quality and most profitable commercial white peaches, and we especially recommend it for commercial planting and for home use.

GREENSBORO (White) Greensboro is one of the largest and most beautifully colored of the early varieties. Flesh (Early Peach) white, juicy and good. This is one of the most profitable of the early varieties. Being somewhat tender, it requires extra care in shipment, but it reaches the market when peaches (Semi-cling) are in strong demand, and it amply repays any attention given to its handling. In every way it has proven its worth in all parts of the country.

The fruit is extra large for such an early peach and one of the handsomest, being of a rich yellowish white, with a crimson cheek; ripens perfectly to the pit.

HEATH CLING (White) Large, creamy white, with faint blush of red; tender, juicy, melting, most luscious. An (Very Late Peach) old well known variety, unexcelled for canning and preserving. It is one of the latest (Clingstone) peaches to ripen, hence does not reach the high state of perfection in the Northern States as it does in the Central and Southern States. Ships well and is an extra good keeper.

HILEY (Early Belle) (White) The Hiley is a large, smooth, white peach, with a bright red cheek on the sunny side. (Mid-season Peach) Resembles its parent Georgia Belle, but is more highly colored. Flesh white, with red (Freestone) streaks, fine, rich, juicy and luscious.

The Hiley is of great value as an extremely hardy peach, of best quality, a long keeper, a good shipper, and one which comes at a season when a reliable market peach of good size is necessary to complete the succession of ripening in the modern commercial orchard.

ILLINOIS (White) The Illinois is a large red and white peach with a brilliant crimson cheek. It is much larger than (Late Peach) Champion and more highly colored and attractive. Flesh firm, juicy, rich and very high quality. (Freestone) The Illinois, like the Greensboro, is resistant to rot and a splendid shipper of its season.

Tree is a strong, vigorous grower, very hardy, bearing when other varieties fail. Produces large crops every year. The most profitable peach of its season.

KALAMAZOO (Yellow) The Kalamazoo is a medium to large, oval peach, yellow, striped with bright red. A deep (Late Peach) groove runs over half way around the peach. The flesh is yellow, red at the pit, very rich, (Freestone) vinous and high quality. The tree is a large, hardy, strong, vigorous grower, productive, and especially valuable in Michigan, New York and other sections wherever hardy, high quality peaches are in demand. Sets heavy crops and should be thinned to give good size.

KRUMMELL (Yellow) Krummell is a large, round peach, one side a little larger than the other. A rich golden yellow, blushed with carmine. Flesh is yellow, tinted red at the pit; firm, melting, rich, sub- (Very Late Peach) acid and refreshing. Good quality. A splendid shipper and keeps well. The tree is hardy, (Freestone) healthy and a strong vigorous grower. Late peaches are always in greatest demand; there is not so much competition on the market and they bring more dollars.

Krummell takes the lead in lateness; of enormous size and splendid beauty; no peach of any season is more satisfactory. Krummell is a favorite in the southern peach regions, the far East, and on the Pacific Coast from California to Washington, where a very late peach is wanted. It is hardy, more productive and a better money maker than Salway.

LATE ELBERTA (October Elberta) (Yellow) The Late Elberta is a large, yellow peach, red at the pit and with a (Late Peach) bright red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy, good quality. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, hardy and productive. This is a splendid (Freestone) variety to lengthen your Elberta season.

MAMIE ROSS (White) The Mamie Ross is a large, light, cream-colored peach, splashed with red and richly blushed (Mid-season Peach) on the sunny side. The tree is a healthy, medium grower, hardy, productive and a regular (Semi-cling) bearer, resistant to rot.

The Mamie Ross is widely planted, and one of the most profitable peaches in the South. It does well in the North, but is particularly adapted to southern requirements.



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MAYFLOWER (White) Mayflower is a beautiful, attractive peach, red all over like a cherry. Good quality for an (Very Early) early peach; nothing better for the home market. Strong, healthy tree; one of the hardiest. (Semi-cling) Very early bearer.

NIAGARA (Yellow) Niagara is a very fine yellow peach of excellent quality. Perfect freestone. Flavor is rich and (Mid-season Peach) delicious, far ahead of the Elberta in this respect.

(Freestone) The tree is hardy and healthy in leaf and bud and bears abundantly. Season is medium, coming is just before Elberta and overlapping it one week. Very extensively grown in Western New York.

RAY (White) The fruit is extremely large; the skin is creamy white, deeply tinted with crimson and shades (Mid-season Peach) of yellow. It is one of the handsomest peaches grown. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone (Freestone) firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender, and keeps well.

The Ray is an excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling. Trees strong growers, shapely and symmetrical.

RED BIRD CLING (White) Red Bird Cling is the first profitable commercial shipping peach to ripen. It is a large, (Early Peach) round, rich, creamy white peach and nearly covered with a bright red. Flesh firm like (Clingstone) Heath Cling, and far ahead of Alexander and other early watery sorts. Splendid shippers. Remarkably free from rot. Fully as large as Mamie Ross. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive and a very regular cropper.

SALWAY (Yellow) A large, roundish, bright yellow peach, with a bright crimson cheek. Flesh is deep yellow, red (Very Late) at pit, sweet, juicy and good. The tree is a good grower, hardy and productive. The fruit ripens (Freestone) very late in the season, and sometimes will not mature properly in northern peach sections of Michigan and other Northern States.

Salway and other late ripening varieties should be more largely planted, giving a longer season for ripening and more time for gathering and marketing the crops. Salway more than any other peach can be picked when green, and will ripen in storage or on the way to market.

PEARS

Standard Pears do best on a heavy clay or strong loam, but succeed well on a great variety of soils and upon most any land that will produce good crops of vegetables or grain. By a careful selection of varieties, you can have this fruit in good eating condition from August until early spring.

By careful planting, fertilizing and cultivation, force the growth of the trees the first four or five years, then get them down to bearing fruit as rapidly as possible, without much regard to more growth. On bearing trees cut back the tips of new wood in May or June, prune moderately in the spring and thin the fruit. You will have no trouble getting plenty of pears of high quality if you do this.

The blight has prevented the planting of many large pear orchards, but this can now be overcome by careful pruning and disinfecting the cuts. Kieffer is the best for commercial orchards on a large scale, because of the fact that it is almost immune from blight, the sure crop, the quantity yielding and the ability of the fruit to stand handling.

Bartlett is not far behind it, although it is more tender and will not stand much handling. It is a summer pear of finer quality, and always sells readily on the market. Other good varieties are Anjou, Clapp's, Duchess, Flemish and Seckel.

Varieties of pears are arranged in the following list according to season of ripening. The earliest first, the latest keepers last. Wilder the earliest; Winter Nelis the latest.

Wilder
Clapp's Favorite
Bartlett
Flemish
Seckel
Sheldon

Vermont Beauty
Anjou
Howell
Garber
Clairgeau

Duchess
Worden Seckel
Kieffer
Lawrence
Winter Nelis

ANJOU The Anjou is a very large green pear, almost yellow when ripe, and has a short, chunky neck. (Beurre d'Anjou) tapering slightly toward the stem. The flesh is whitish, fine grained, buttery, melting, with a (Late Fall Pear) rich, high flavor. The tree, like the fruit, is almost ideal; an upright grower, pyramidal shape; vigorous, hardy, long-lived and bears annually and, like Kieffer, is seldom injured by blight. This is a late fall or early winter variety and can be kept until January. It is one of the good varieties that will succeed almost everywhere and should be more extensively planted. Anjou is a splendid commercial variety and always commands a good price. It is also a fine pear for home use.

PRICE OF T. E. S. GROWN } 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$12.50
PEAR TREES } 2 year. 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each, 10 for \$1.00. 100 for \$ 8.50

For complete list of Varieties, Grades and Prices. see pages 44 to 48



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BARTLETT This is a large, clear, bright (Summer Pear) yellow pear, with a blush on the sunny side; oblong shape, tapering gradually toward the stem end. The skin is waxy. Flesh is white, highly perfumed, buttery, juicy and melting, with a rich musky flavor. Relished by everyone. A good shipper. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower, and bears young and abundantly. Does well everywhere except in southern localities. The fruit ripens at a time when there are no other pears on the market and commands an exceptionally high price. We believe there has been more Bartlett planted than all other varieties combined. Plant Bartlett by all means.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU A very large, yellowish (Late Fall Pear) brown pear with orange and crimson shading. Flesh yellowish and melting. A good shipper.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE This is a large yellow pear, (Summer Pear) splashed with crimson and russet patches. The flesh is white, fine grained, juicy, melting and of excellent quality. This variety is a cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; ripens earlier than Bartlett and resembles Flemish Beauty in growth. Fruit should be picked before fully ripe to prevent rotting at the core. This variety is very hardy, a fine grower and very productive.

DUCHESS Of very large size, specimens frequently weighing one pound (Late Fall) each; dull greenish yellow, streaked and spotted with russet.

A good pear and a dependable tree; comes into bearing young. When grown as a dwarf it is one of the most profitable; seldom blights. An all-round profitable market pear.

FLEMISH BEAUTY A fine, healthy, vigorous tree; long-lived and hardy, dependable in every way. Pale yellow and (Fall Pear) brown with large spots of russet. A superb pear, large and beautiful; rich, sweet and of excellent flavor. In the cold Northwest this variety is considered one of the best.

GARBER This is a large yellow pear with a red cheek. The flesh is juicy and of fair quality. The tree is a strong (Fall Pear) hardy, vigorous grower, very resistant to blight, and should be planted in sections where other pears fail. It is also used as a pollenizer for Kieffer and other varieties. It is a splendid and profitable commercial variety.

KIEFFER This is the pear for everybody east of the Rockies. Large, rich golden yellow, sometimes tinted red (Winter Pear) The flesh is juicy, good, a little coarse—but it pays. This pear has paid the mortgage on many farms. When well grown it is a good quality pear. Remarkably fine shipper and excellent for canning. This variety should remain on the tree until the leaves begin to fall, then gather carefully and allow to ripen in a dark cool cellar or other place of even temperature. If allowed to thoroughly ripen on the tree flesh around core becomes coarse and gritty. Baked Kieffer is delicious. This is the very best grower we have in the nursery; an early bearer and one of the most resistant to blight. This variety has made pear growing possible in many sections of the country where other varieties cannot be grown. The Kieffer is a very profitable commercial variety. It bears, bears, bears—there is nothing like it. Its size and beauty make it an ever ready seller. The pear for the masses, the pear for the millions.

SECKEL This handsome little pear, which is one of the best and highest flavored known, is much sought after by the (Fall Pear) housewife for the fall pickling. Small, golden yellow, usually heavily russeted. The flesh is very fine-grained smooth, sweet, juicy, melting and fine. Tree is very hardy and resistant to blight. Seckel is becoming a profitable commercial variety.

WILDER One of the very earliest varieties. Medium to large size, irregular, bell-shaped; smooth surface and (Early Summer) brownish red cheek. The fruit is of good quality. The tree is hardy, a good grower and bears good crops.



Flemish Beauty



CHERRIES

Varieties of Cherries are arranged in the following list according to the season of ripening. Dyehouse ripening earliest; Wragg latest.

Dyehouse	Governor Wood	Napoleon
Early Richmond	Montmorency	Windsor
May Duke	Yellow Spanish	English Morello
Baldwin	Schmidt's Bigarreau	Osthelm
Black Tartarian	Bing	Wragg
Black Heart	Lambert	

BALDWIN (Sour) Fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark, yet almost transparent. Sweetest and richest (Early Cherry) of the Morello type. Tree a vigorous, upright grower; hardy and productive.

BING (Sweet) Seth Lewelling of Milwaukee, Oregon, the originator of several of our finest cherries, grew Bing (Mid-season Cherry) from the seed of Republican in 1875. It is one of the largest, finest, black sweet cherries. The flesh is juicy but firm, and a splendid shipper. But few sweet cherries equal it in size and attractiveness and none surpass it in quality. Another quality recommends the variety is that it hangs well on the trees and the crop ripens at one time so that the harvest consists of but one picking. Should be planted with Lambert which ripens later.

BLACK HEART (Sweet) Known also as Black Ox Heart. One of the oldest varieties of sweet cherries grown. Fruit (Early Cherry) large, heart shaped; skin glossy; dark purple, becoming deep black when fully ripe; flesh (Dark) is tender, juicy, rich and sweet. This variety is not recommended for commercial purposes because of two defects; it does not ship well and when brown rot is rife it quickly succumbs to this fungus. Black Tartarian is better.

BLACK TARTARIAN (Sweet) Black Tartarian is a large, heart shaped sweet cherry. Very black when ripe. Flesh (Early Cherry) richly colored and of high quality. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. (Dark) This variety is an old favorite, widely planted and profitable wherever sweet cherries, are grown. It is earlier than most sweet cherries, and under most conditions this is a help in marketing.

Some Nurserymen claim to have superior strains of this variety; as, Green's Tartarian, Black Tartarian Improved, etc. Comparisons made at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva by the Dept. of Agriculture show there is no difference.

DYEHOUSE (Sour) Dyehouse is conspicuous among cherries for its earliness and the beauty of its fruit. Early (Early Cherry) Richmond is the standard early cherry, yet Dyehouse is a week earlier, just as attractive in appearance and equally well flavored. It is near of kin to Early Richmond, but the two may be distinguished by the difference in time of ripening and by its brighter, clearer color, greater opaqueness, more highly colored juice and slightly smaller size.

EARLY RICHMOND (Sour) Early Richmond has long been the leading sour cherry of its season. The fruit is medium in size, roundish, flattened, full light red cherry. Flesh is tender, juicy, sub-acid and of good quality. The fruit ripens early and hangs well. It is in the trees in which the Early Richmond particularly surpasses. It thrives in varied soils and climates from the St. Lawrence to the Carolinas and from the Atlantic to the Pacific—possibly the most cosmopolitan of all cherries—and everywhere vigorous, healthy and fruitful.

For the many purposes for which it may be used and because of the characters of the tree, Early Richmond is indispensable in every home and commercial orchard for an early cherry. After Montmorency it is more largely grown than any other cherry, sweet or sour, in New York State.

Sunbury, Pa., May 3, 1915.

The trees purchased from you and shipped April 21st, were received 24th and planted 26th. The trees are fine specimens of nursery stock, and are planted in a block adjoining a young orchard of trees purchased of you several years ago. This orchard lies alongside of a public road, and receives a great deal of favorable comment and admiration from visitors and others passing. We also have a very profitable young pear orchard of nursery stock purchased from you.

Our orchards receive good care, cultivation, cleaning, pruning and spraying. Tent caterpillars are plentiful in this locality this season, I think we could be safe in offering a \$5 bill for a tent found in our orchards and find no takers.

Very respectfully, Saul Shipman.

PRICE OF T. E. S. GROWN } 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00
 SOUR CHERRY TREES } 2 year, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each, 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$10.00

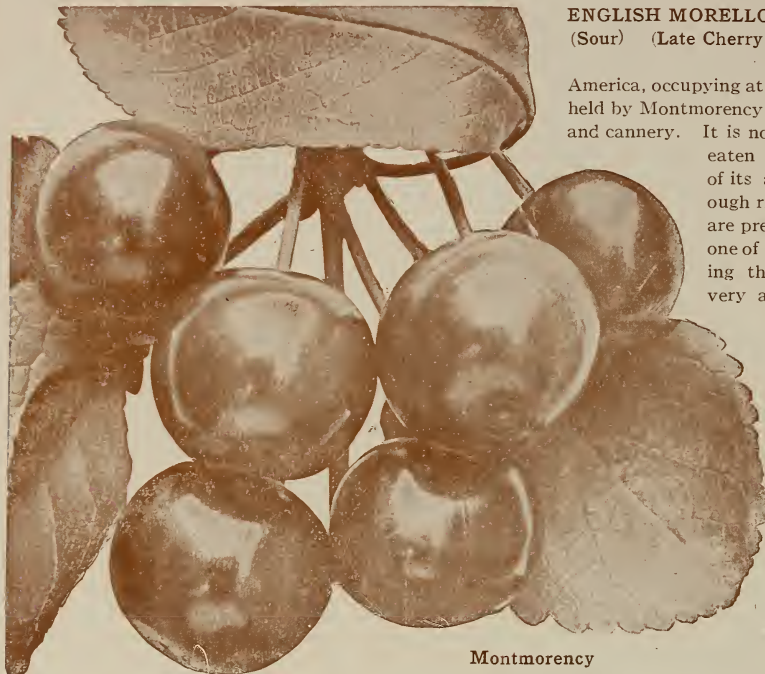
For complete list of Varieties, Grades and Prices, see Pages 44 to 48



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Montmorency

ENGLISH MORELLO English Morello is the best of (Sour) (Late Cherry) all its group, and is the standard late sour cherry in all America, occupying at the close of the season the place held by Montmorency in mid-season, for home, market and cannery. It is not a table fruit and can hardly be eaten out of hand until it loses some of its astringency and acidity by thorough ripening. In any way the cherries are prepared by cooking, however, it is one of the best, culinary processes giving the fruits a rich, dark wine color, very attractive in appearance, and a very pleasant, sprightly, aromatic flavor.

The fruit is handsome in appearance, bears harvesting and shipping well, is resistant to brown-rot, and hangs long on the trees after ripening, often until the last of August if robins can be kept away. This variety is hardy and although it is not adapted to as great a diversity of soils as might be wished, yet it deserves a place in every orchard as a standard late kind.

GOVERNOR WOOD (Sweet) (Early Cherry) (Light) Large, heart shaped; light yellow, marbled light red; juicy, sweet and rich. An old favorite. Resembles Napoleon but is shaded more heavily with red. The trees are a little tender to cold, are not quite productive enough to make the variety profitable, and are, too, somewhat fastidious as to soils. To offset these defects, they are vigorous, healthy and bear early. But the chief fault of the cherry from the cherry-grower's standpoint is to be found in the fruit.—The flesh is soft and the cherries will not stand handling in harvesting and shipping, and are very susceptible to brown-rot and crack badly in wet weather.

Governor Wood has special merit in the home collection, however, because of its earliness, its beautiful appearance and delicious flavor. It has a flavor that has given it the reputation, wherever grown in America, of being one of the best in quality. It is one of the best for the home garden.

LAMBERT (Sweet) (Mid-season Cherry) (Dark) From the Pacific States, more particularly Oregon, several meritorious cherries have been added to Pomology. One of the best of these is Lambert, a seedling of Napoleon by Black Heart, and a worthy rival of its parents in most respects and superior in some. In appearance, Lambert is more like its male than its female parent, having much the same shape and color, but it is larger, more rotund, smoother, clearer and brighter—one of the handsomest of the dark colored sweets.

The flesh and flavor leave little to be desired; the flesh is purplish red marbled with lighter red; firm, meaty and juicy, with a sweet rich flavor that at the first taste one marks as very good. The tree is strong, vigorous, healthy and usually fruitful and regular in bearing. Lambert is well worthy thorough testing for either home or market, wherever the Sweet Cherry can be grown.

MAY DUKE (Sour) (Early Cherry) May Duke is one of the oldest and, the world over, one of the most popular cherries. There are several reasons why it has attained and holds its popularity. It is finely flavored, especially when prepared for the table, and even before ripe; it is also delicious to eat out of hand if the cherries are dead ripe, when it is one of the best of the sub-acid cherries. While one of the earliest of its class, it may be left to hang for a month or six weeks, becoming daily sweeter and more aromatic; few or no cherries thrive in greater variations of soil and climates, this fact accounting in greatest measure for its world-wide distribution in temperate regions; despite its tender flesh, it ships well, though it is grown only for local markets, since its long period of ripening makes necessary several pickings a fatal defect for a canning cherry or one for the general trade; lastly, the trees are as fruitful as any and are hardy, vigorous and healthy.

The fact that it has lost none of its pristine vigor, health and productiveness in the two hundred and more years it has been known, contradicts the idea that varieties of fruits degenerate or wear out with age. When we consider all varieties of cherries May Duke remains one of the best.



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MONTMORENCY (Sour) (Mid-season Cherry)

Montmorency is the most popular sour cherry grown in America. No one questions its supremacy. Probably half of the cherry trees in New York State, sweet or sour, are Montmorency, and at least three-fourths of all the trees of all the sour cherry are of this variety. It leads in the demands for this fruit in the markets, for the cannery and for home use as a culinary cherry. Several characters give it first place. It is surpassed by no other sour cherry, in New York State at least, in vigor, health and productiveness of tree. In the last character, in particular, it is supreme. Year in and year out. Montmorency trees are fruitful. Possibly, too, no other sour cherry is adapted to a greater diversity of soils than Montmorency which, with capacity to stand heat and cold, makes the variety suitable to wide variations in environment. The fruit has the advantage of being presentable in appearance and fit for culinary purposes several days before it is fully ripe, and this adds to the value of the variety for the market.

Brown-rot takes less toll from this cherry than from others of its kind, probably because of relatively firm flesh and thick skin. These characters, also, make the fruit stand handling well in harvesting, shipping and on the markets. There are several different strains of Montmorency cherries, differing from each other, principally in their stems and fruit. Some of these strains are worthless and not worthy of cultivation. We have tested out all of these different strains and the one that we are now offering and growing in our Nurseries has been conceded by the leading fruit growers to be the best and most profitable of all the Montmorencies. We have been growing this strain for years, and have received hundreds of reports from customers who now have orchards of our Montmorency, stating that our strain of this variety is superior to all others. During the past we have been listing this variety under the name of Large Montmorency, but on account of the fact that there is a strain of this variety which has been offered by some nurserymen as Large Montmorency, and which is worthless and not worthy of cultivation, we have decided to drop the name "Large" and will list it in the future as "Montmorency."

NAPOLEON, or Napoleon is the lead-
ROYAL ANN (Sweet) ing firm-fleshed sweet
(Late Cherry) (Light) cherry. It takes its
place by virtue of the large size, handsome ap-
pearance and high quality of the fruit and the
phenomenal productiveness of the trees. The
flavor is rich and sweet which, with the
abundant juice and firm, crackling flesh, makes
this a most delicious and refreshing cherry for
dessert and, with the great size and attractive
color, gives it preference over all other sweet
cherries for culinary purposes.

In particular, cherry-canners find that
Napoleon makes a finely finished product. The
cherries carry well and keep long and are, there-
fore, well thought of by fruit dealers. Besides
being very productive, the trees come in bearing
early and are as vigorous, hardy and healthy as
those of any other sweet cherry

Notwithstanding all these good features
Napoleon is not without its faults. The fruit
is apt to crack badly in wet weather, and in the
East it is more susceptible to brown-rot than
several of its rivals. Despite these rather seri-
ous faults, cherry-growers agree that Napoleon
takes first place among sweet cherries for both
home and commercial plantings. In many parts of the country it is called the Light Ox Heart and on the Pacific
Coast it is grown and sold by nurserymen and fruit growers alike as the Royal Ann, a name given it by its intro-
ducer, Seth Lewelling of Milwaukee, Oregon.

SCHMIDT (Sweet) Schmidt is one of the best sweet cherries on the market today. The characters which entitle
(Mid-season Cherry) it to a high place as a money maker are: large size, being unsurpassed in this respect by any
(Dark) other black cherry in this State; its round, plump form and glossy, black color which tempt
the eye; crisp, firm, juicy flesh and sweet, rich flavor, delicious to the taste; dark ruby-red color
under the skin which makes it as pleasing inwardly as outwardly; freedom from brown-rot, in this respect excelling any
other market sort; and a vigorous, healthy, productive tree. The fruit is often picked before it is ripe, at which time
it is dark red and not black.

There is a good deal of enthusiasm in the East over several new sweet cherries from the Pacific Coast, but in this
State none of these is equal to Schmidt.



Napoleon

PRICE OF T. E. S. GROWN { 2 year. 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, 10 for \$2.25, 100 for \$17.50
SWEET CHERRY TREES } 2 year, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each, 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$10.00

For complete list of Varieties, Grades and Prices, see pages 44 to 48



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WINDSOR (Sweet) Windsor is the standard late Bigarreau and one of the most profitable of the hard fleshed cherries grown in New York State. In color the cherries meet the demand, market buyers preferring (Late Cherry) a dark-colored sweet cherry. The flesh is firm and the produce stands harvesting and shipping well, and at a season of the year when brown-rot is usually rife this variety is fairly free from the scourge of the sweet cherry. The trees have the reputation of being the hardiest of the Bigarreus and of thriving in many soils.

YELLOW SPANISH (Sweet) For centuries the Yellow Spanish was the best of the Bigarreus, and it is only of late years that it has had any rivals. The trees are vigorous, bear abundantly and regularly (Mid-season Cherry) and come in bearing young. The fruit is rather smaller than Napoleon, the greatest competitor of Yellow Spanish. However, this variety is a little more susceptible (Light) to attacks of brown-rot than some of the other Bigarreus.

In quality Yellow Spanish is one of the best sweet cherries grown, the flesh is tender, sweet and rich. It is a mid-season cherry, ripening after Wood and a few days before Napoleon. Despite the great age of this variety it still remains one of the best, and should not be spared from either home or commercial plantings.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Varieties in the following list are, for convenience sake, divided into classes. Kinds in each class are arranged according to season of ripening.

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC VARIETIES

Bradshaw
Tatge
Lombard
Diamond
Gueii

Yellow Gage
Yellow Egg
Pond Seedling
Monarch

German Prune
York State Prune
Shropshire Damson
Reine Claude

JAPAN VARIETIES

Red June
Abundance
Burbank

Climax
Wickson

Satsuma
October Purple

EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC VARIETIES

BRADSHAW The Bradshaw is a handsome bluish purple plum of large size. The flesh is yellowish green, juicy (Early Plum) and pleasant. This is an early variety, and for productiveness is unequalled. The trees are large (Dark Blue) and well formed, are hardy, robust and healthy, the best of recommendations.

The trees grow rather slowly and are slow in coming into bearing; the fruit is not especially high in quality, and in many regions is attacked by brown-rot too freely for profitable orchard culture. The fruit keeps and ships well, especially if picked a little green.

DIAMOND A most attractive plum of very large size; dark purple with a beautiful bloom. To judge Dia- (Mid-season Plum) mond by appearance would be a grievous error; the flesh is coarse and the flavor not at all pleas- (Dark Purple) ant to one accustomed to good plums.

The firm flesh and tough skin of the variety commend it as a market plum and the trees are above the average in size, vigor, hardness and productiveness—all characters excepting quality bespeaking the favor of plum growers. It is planted largely for the markets where of course, it sells upon its appearance.

GERMAN PRUNE Although one of the oldest plums under cultivation, probably the oldest of the prune type, the (Late Plum) German Prune is still as largely grown, the world over, as any, and is seemingly more widely (Dark Blue) disseminated than any other plum. It is difficult, in America at least, to see why this fruit holds its popularity so long, when there are other and better prunes.

For general planting we recommend the York State Prune in preference to the old German Prune. The German Prune is of medium size, purplish black, juicy, rich and fine. The tree is large, vigorous, hardy and very productive This variety is excellent for canning, and is planted quite extensively on the Pacific Coast for drying purposes.

GUEII Gueii is one of the standard plums of its season in New York, ranking among the first half dozen (Mid-season Plum) in number of trees growing in the State, with many growers holding that it is the best general purpose plum of all the domestics. The popularity of Gueii is due to its being a money maker, (Dark Blue) as few would care to grow it for home consumption. The quality of Gueii is poor, especially for dessert, and it cannot even be called a particularly good looking plum, but the variety bears early and abundantly.

The trees are large, vigorous, healthy and hardy, and the plums unsurpassed for shipping, especially at the time at which the crop comes upon the market, about mid-season, the best shipping plums maturing a little later. Fruit very large, deep bluish, covered with a thick, blue bloom. Flesh is yellowish, sweet, firm and juicy.



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LOMBARD

(Mid-season Plum) by all. It is not as largely (Reddish Purple) planted in New York as a few other varieties, but it is probably more widely grown than any other plum if the whole continent be considered. A few of the good points of this plum are: It readily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates; the robustness, healthiness, productiveness and regularity in bearing of its trees; the fact that the trees are comparatively free from the scourge of the crescent sign, plum-curcico; and, lastly its showy fruits, tempting to the eye and readily saleable. Fruit medium to large; oval shaped, slightly flattened at the ends. The color is a delicate, purplish or reddish violet. The skin is thin but tough; flesh yellow, firm.

Lombard would be pre-eminently the plum for the "millions" were it not for the fact that it is poor in quality. Canned cooked, preserved or spiced, it does very well, but as a dessert fruit falls in a category with the Ben Davis apple and Kieffer pear, "good looking but poor." To be at its best the crop should be thinned and should be allowed to ripen fully on the trees. Lombard is now much used in the canneries, and is also planted in home orchards where only hardy plums stand the climate.

MONARCH No plum of recent introduction has (Late Plum) so quickly attained popularity as the (Dark Red) Monarch. Of the great number of plums imported from the Old World, this is one of the few which has proved worthy of a place with the best American varieties for American conditions. Fruit late; very large, roundish, dark red; flesh golden yellow, juicy, aromatic, good; stone clinging.

The nicely turned form and the rich purple color of this plum make it a handsome fruit. While the quality is not of the best, Monarch ranks high among the purple plums as a dessert fruit, few plums of this color being especially palatable to eat out of hand. The variety is not remarkable for any of its tree characters, yet they average well with other plums and, with those of the fruit, make a variety quite above the average and give it a place among the best sorts. Monarch is now widely disseminated and largely grown in the Eastern States.

REINE CLAUDE (Bavary Green Gage) (Green Gage) (Very Late Plum) (Yellow)

For the qualities that gratify or assist in gratifying the sense of taste—richness of flavor, consistency and texture of flesh, abundance of juice and pleasant aroma—Reine Claude is unsurpassed. Under ordinary cultivation the Reine Claude is not a remarkably handsome plum, but when grown on thrifty trees, the crop thinned, foliage and fruit kept free from pests and the fruits sufficiently exposed to the sun to color well, it is a beautiful fruit, its size, form and color all adding to its beauty.

The trees are small and short-lived, but are productive and bear regularly. Fruit mid-season, large, roundish-oval; color yellowish-green, becoming golden-yellow at full maturity; flesh greenish-yellow or golden-yellow, juicy, firm sweet and mild; very good, stone semi-clinging. Reine Claude is still one of the most popular plums grown in New York State, and whether for the commercial or home plantation, deserves a place in every plum orchard.



York State Prune

PRICE OF T. E. S. GROWN PLUM TREES	}	2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each.	10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00
		2 year, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each,	10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$10.00

For complete list of Varieties, Grades and Prices, see pages 44 to 48



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANSVILLE

N.Y.



Abundance No. 187

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON (Late Plum) (Dark Purple) In America Shropshire is probably the best known of the Damsons, being found not only in every commercial orchard but in the smallest home collections as well. Trees are not surpassed by any other European kind in size, vigor, hardiness or health.

Shropshire is enormously productive, bearing its load of fruit year after year until it is a standard among fruits for productivity and reliability in bearing. The trees have but one defect—unless sprayed the foliage falls a prey to a fungi and drops early. The fruit is of very good size and, while in no sense a dessert plum, may be eaten out of hand with relish when fully ripe or after a light frost. It is one of the best of its kind for culinary purposes.

This old variety is still to be recommended for both home and commercial purposes. Fruit late, season long; color purplish-black, overspread with thick bloom; flesh golden yellow, juicy, firm, but tender; stone clinging.

YELLOW EGG (Late Plum) (Yellow) As the largest and handsomest of the yellow plums it is worth consideration by either the amateur or the commercial fruit grower. At best, however, it is fit only for cooking, and is none too good for culinary purposes. The trees do well on all but very light soils.

Fruit late, season short; large, roundish; color golden-yellow; flesh golden-yellow, rather juicy, moderately coarse, firm, of average sweetness, mild; good; stone semi-free or free.

YELLOW GAGE (Prince's Yellow Gage) (Mid-season Plum) (Yellow) Yellow Gage belongs to Reine Claude, or, as it is so often called, the Green Gage group of plums. There are now a great number of these plums under cultivation in America, most of which have originated in this country. It is difficult to select from the numerous first-rate plums of this group the best varieties to retain in home or commercial orchards. Among these, however, Yellow Gage should be kept for the home orchard at least. It is rather a large fruit, with a beautiful color—golden-yellow often with a faint blush, with a firm and juicy yet tender flesh and a most refreshing admixture of sweet and sour, together with a richness which characterizes the Reine Claude plums.

The fruits come, too, at a time when the market is not overstocked with these fine plums and the season is particularly long. Fruit mid-season, ripening period of medium length; large size, oval; color dull yellow, sometimes tinged on sunny side with light red; flesh golden yellow, juicy, firm but tender, sweet, mild, of pleasant flavor; very good, stone free.

YORK STATE PRUNE (Late Plum) (Dark Blue) A strain of the old German Prune but much better, originated here in Dansville, N. Y. Color dark blue, covered with purplish-black; flesh yellow and delicious. This variety is considered one of the best for commercial planting.

JAPAN VARIETIES

ABUNDANCE (Mid-season Plum) (Red) Though Abundance has been in America only a quarter of a century, it is now about as well known as any other plum, being probably the best known of the Triflora plums. The two chief assets which have given the variety its great popularity so quickly are; adaptability to wide diversity of soils and climates and, as its name applies, abundance of fruit, as it bears not only heavily but yearly. As a market plum it ships and keeps poorly, it is much subject to brown-rot, matures unevenly and drops rather too readily as it ripens. Whether for market or home use, the fruit of this variety should be picked before it is quite ripe, as it develops in flavor best when so picked and the dropping and rot are thus avoided to some extent.

While Abundance has passed its heyday of popularity, it is still one of the most desirable of the Triflora plums. Fruit early, season short; large, color pinkish-red, changing to darker red, mottled with thin bloom; skin thin, tough; flesh yellow, very juicy, tender and melting, sweet, pleasantly aromatic; good; stone clinging.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANVILLE
N.Y.



BURBANK Probably Abundance (Mid-season Plum) holds first place among the Triflora (Dark Red) plums in New York State, but Burbank is a close second, and in many localities has first preference.

Abundance is in the lead chiefly because the trees of this variety are larger and better formed and bear more fruit than those of Burbank. To offset the advantages of Abundance the fruit of Burbank is of better quality, more handsomely colored, keeps and ships better, and is less susceptible to brown-rot. The fruit of Burbank ripens a week or more later than Abundance. The Burbank is less troubled with curculio and brown-rot than the European plums.

The fruit of this variety begins to color some days before ripe and should be picked before fully matured if it is to be kept or shipped. Usually the best specimens of Burbank come from thinned trees, and thinning is a necessary operation in all commercial orchards. Fruit early, season long; large; color dark-red over a yellow ground; skin tough, thin; flesh deep yellow, juicy, tender, firm, sweet, good, aromatic; stone clinging.

OCTOBER PURPLE There are few late (Very Late Plum) plums of this type (Red) that are worth cultivating. At present October Purple is the nearest approach

to the plum desired, but because of several faults it falls considerably short of filling the need. Fruits are large, attractive looking, fairly suitable for dessert, very good for culinary purposes, hang well to the trees and keep and ship much better than the average plum of its class. The trees are well shaped, usually robust and healthy, although they are rather tardy coming into bearing, and cannot be depended upon to bear satisfactory crops regularly.

We would recommend planting this variety sparingly, but it may possibly be grown profitably by the commercial fruit grower who has a good local market. Fruit late, ripening period long; large, roundish, slightly oblate, color dark red over a yellowish-green ground; skin thin, tough; flesh light yellow, frequently tinted with red, very juicy, slightly fibrous, sweet, mild and good; stone clinging.

RED JUNE This variety closely follows Abundance and Burbank in popularity among the Japan varieties. It is (Early Plum) distinguished from all other plums by its fruit characters. The plums are distinctly cordate in shape with a deep cavity and a deeply pointed apex; the color is mottled garnet-red, overlaid with thin but very distinct and delicate bloom; the flesh is a light yellow, firm enough to endure transportation well, peculiarly aromatized, sweetish and not wholly agreeable in flavor and ranking rather low in quality; the stone adheres tightly to the flesh.

The trees are large, vigorous, spreading, hardy, healthy and productive. Other good qualities are that it blooms late and the fruits are comparatively immune to curculio and brown-rot and hang to the trees exceptionally well for an early plum. The fruit usually ripens a week or more before Abundance. This variety is valuable as an early market plum and should be extensively planted.



Burbank

West Wrentham, Mass., May 12, 1915.

I received trees in good condition, they all had good roots and were good size. Every plum and apple has started the currants I got of you last year are full of blossoms. I shall want more next year and shall get others to buy from you.

Yours truly,

Chas. H. Randall.

PRICE OF T. E. S. {GROWN } 2 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each, 10 for \$2.00, 100 for \$15.00
PLUM TREES } 2 year, 3 to 4 feet, 10 cents each, 10 for \$1.00, 100 for \$10.00

For complete list of Varieties, Grades and Prices, see pages 44 to 48



THOMAS E. SHEERIN NURSEYMAN DANSVILLE N.Y.



SATSUMA This variety is one of the best of its class in quality for either dessert or culinary purposes, keeps and (Late Plum) ships very well, and if the plums are of sufficient size and have been allowed to color properly, the variety (Red) makes a good showing on the markets. The trees are rather above the average for the species in size, habit, health, hardiness and productiveness, though they bear sparingly when young. They bloom early in the season.

This variety is worth planting for commercial purposes in a small way. Fruit mid-season or later; large, variable in shape; color dark dull-red with thin bloom; skin of medium thickness and toughness; flesh is dark purplish-red, juicy, tender at the skin, becoming tough at the center, sweet, with an almond-like flavor, of good quality; stone semi-clinging or clinging.

WICKSON It is difficult to estimate the value of Wickson. Probably no plum has been on one hand so highly (Late Plum) lauded and on the other so condemned as this one. Its remarkable size, the largest of the Oriental (Dark Red) plums if not the largest of all plums; its handsome color and distinct form; the firm flesh and peculiar flavor, generally considered pleasant; the narrow, upright tree, mark this as a valuable kind for some parts of the country. On the Pacific Coast and in the South the Wickson is the leading Japanese sort, and is still growing in favor. So much cannot be said for it in the East; it is a little tender in tree and bud, and hardy only in favored sections; it blooms too early to be safe from frosts; it is susceptible to brown-rot; the trees are late in coming in bearing and are not reliable in fruiting

Fruit early mid-season, period of ripening long; very large, about two and one-eighth inches in diameter; color dark red over a yellow ground, splashed with darker red; skin thin, tender; flesh amber-yellow, juicy, coarse, somewhat fibrous, firm, sweet, pleasant but not high in flavor; good; stone clinging.

APRICOTS

ALEXANDER Very hardy; an immenese bearer; fruit large, yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. (Early Apricot)

GIBB Tree grows symmetrically and is productive; fruit medium, yellowish, sub-acid, juicy and rich. The (Early Apricot) very best early variety, ripening soon after strawberries.

HARRIS Equal in size and quality to the best cultivated; recommended for its hardiness and good bearing qualities. (Mid-season Apricot)

J. L. BUDD Tree a strong grower and abundant bearer; fruit large, white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, with a sweet (Late Apricot) kernel; as fine flavored as an almond. The best late variety. August.

QUINCES

BOURGEAT A new variety of the best quality. Tree a remarkably fine grower. Fruit large and round; rich golden (Fall Quince) color, smooth; very tender when cooked. Has been kept until February in good condition. October.

CHAMPION Fruit large, fair and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots or cores. The (Fall Quince) flavor is delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste or odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. One (Late Fall) of the most valuable. Ripens last of October.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC Remarkable for its early and regular bearing and great productiveness. Fruit is large, orange (Fall Quince) yellow, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Ripens between Orange and Champion.

ORANGE The best of the older varieties, and still more extensively planted than any other. Large, golden yellow, cooks tender; is of excellent flavor. Fine for home use and market. This fine variety never disappoints the planter, as it rarely fails to produce a crop. Ripens October.

REA'S MAMMOTH A seedling of the Orange; has all the good qualities of that variety and is fully a third larger. (Fall Quince) October.

Saratoga, Springs, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1915.

The fruit trees were received this forenoon, they came in fine condition. They were the finest specimens of trees I ever saw. I thank you very much. Will take pleasure in recommending you to my friends.

Yours truly,
Dr. Chas. B. Small.

Thomas E. Sheerin's Fresh Dug, Dansville Grown Trees are Guaranteed to Please.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANVILLE
N.Y.



GRAPES

Sorts in this list are arranged according to the season of ripening; Green Mountain the earliest, Catawba latest.

Green Mountain
Lady
Champion
Campbell's Early
Moore Early
Lutie
Brighton
Early Ohio
Diamond
Delaware

Brilliant
Worden
Wyoming Red
Woodruff Red
Eaton
McPike
Wilder
Salem
Concord

Herbert
Lindley
Ives
Niagara
Isabella
Agawam
Vergennes
Clinton
Catawba

BLACK GRAPES

CONCORD The Concord is known by all. (Mid-season Grape) The most widely grown of the grapes of this continent. In New York State approximately seventy-five per cent. of all the grapes grown are Concord alone. The pre-eminently meritorious character of Concord, which has enabled it to take first place in American viticulture, is the elasticity of its constitution, whereby it adapts itself to varying conditions; thus the Concord is grown with more or less profit in every grape-growing state in the Union, and to an extent not possible with any other grape. It succeeds on a greater number of soils than any other variety. In the Chautauqua grape region there are six distinct types of soils upon which grapes are grown and the Concord is the leading grape on each of them.

A second character which commends Concord as a commercial variety is its high degree of fruitfulness, as it gives large crops year in and year out. Added to the above points of superiority are hardiness; ability to withstand the ravages of both diseases and insects; comparative earliness and therefore certainty of maturing in northern regions; fair size of bunch and berry, good color, and an abundance of bloom, making a most handsome grape. The Concord leaves out and blossoms somewhat late in the spring and does not therefore often suffer from spring frosts; the fruit is not easily injured by late frosts and hangs late on the vine.

Fruit ripens about mid-season, keeps from one to two months; berries medium to large, roundish, slightly glossy; skin of average thickness, moderately tough.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY The pre-eminently meritorious qualities of Campbell's Early are: high quality when mature; (Early Grape) freedom from foxiness and from acidity about the seed; small seeds which easily part from the flesh; earliness of maturity, ripening nearly a fortnight before Concord; large size and attractive appearance of bunch and berry; comparative hardiness of the vine, and good shipping and keeping qualities.

Campbell's Early falls short chiefly in not being adapted to as many soils and conditions as are some of the varieties with which it must compete, and in all but localities well adapted to it the variety lacks productiveness.

Fruit variable in season, extending through a long period; becomes marketable somewhat earlier than Worden, keeps and ships unusually well. The color of the berry is not as attractive as that of the Concord, as it has less of the waxy bloom which makes the last named sort so handsome.



Concord

Our Small Fruits are the Best we ever grew. Include an assortment in your order for the Home Garden.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANVILLE
N.Y.



HERBERT

(Mid-season Grape)

In all that constitutes a fine table grape Herbert is about as near perfection as we have yet reached in the evolution of American grapes. Barry equals, and possibly surpasses it, to the taste of most grape connoisseurs in delicacy of flavor, but Herbert is the handsomer fruit, is a little earlier, and if anything its vine characters are somewhat better. As in the case of most black grapes, the fruit colors long before it is ripe, and when thus picked there is an astringency in its taste that wholly disappears when the fruit is fully ripe.

While the fruit ripens with Concord, it keeps long after, and is a very good winter grape. It keeps, packs and ships well. It is unable to fertilize itself and must be set near other varieties. Herbert is well deserving attention from commercial growers who supply a discriminating market.

McPIKE

(Mid-season Grape)

McPike in vine and fruit characters is very similar to its parent Worden, differing in having fewer but larger berries per bunch. Because of a tender skin the berries crack somewhat, shell more or less, and the vines are less productive than those of Worden. Ripens about with Concord or a little earlier.

MOORE EARLY

(Very Early)

Moore Early is the standard grape of its season in New York State. It cannot be better described than an early Concord. It comes in season from two to three weeks earlier than Concord and the last fruits of it are sent to market before those of the later fruit are picked.

To grow this variety satisfactorily the soil must be rich, well drained and loose, must be frequently cultivated, and the vines should be carefully pruned and cared for in every way. Bunch and berry large; hardy. The best early commercial grape.

WORDEN

Worden possesses most of the good qualities of Concord and lacks some of its bad ones. It differs chiefly from Concord in having larger berries and bunches, in having better quality, and being from a week to ten days earlier. It is equally hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. The keeping qualities are not quite as good as Concord, and the skin is a little more tender, so that the variety hardly ships as well as the more common Concord.

In the market it often brings a higher price than Concord; in many markets Worden is often sold as Concord and this has the effect of extending the Concord season.

WILDER

(Mid-season Grape)

Wilder is one of the forty-five hybrids raised by Mr. E. S. Rogers of Salem, Mass. In 1869 Rogers expressing a desire to name one of his seedlings after Marshall P. Wilder, thirty-eight years President of the American Pomological Society, Mr. Rogers selected this one, as in his estimation the best of all Rogers' hybrids, and it was given his name. The berries when fully ripe are quite similar in size and color to Black Hamburg (the standard of excellence in grapes, a variety that is impossible to grow out-of-doors in Eastern America), but the bunches have fewer berries than the European parent, and the quality, as would be expected, is not so good, falling short chiefly in flesh characters.

While Wilder is surpassed in quality, and, as usually grown, in appearance by other of Rogers' Hybrids, it is one of the most reliable of all of them for vineyard culture, the vines being vigorous, hardy, fairly productive, and as healthy as any of them. It should be more generally planted in commercial vineyards, and especially for local and special markets. The fruit ripens with Concord or earlier and keeps and ships fairly well.

RED AND REDDISH PURPLE GRAPES

AGAWAM

Agawam is the most largely grown of Rogers' hybrids in America, the qualities commending it being (Late Grape) large size of bunch and berry, rich, sweet, aromatic flavor, attractive appearance, excellent keeping qualities, vigor of vine, and capacity for self-fertilizing. Its chief defects in fruit are a somewhat thick and tough skin and coarse solid texture of pulp.

In some markets Agawam is highly esteemed, and in making certain wines it is much sought for in blending because of the flavor it imparts. Although it ripens soon after Concord it can be kept much longer, and really improves in flavor the first few weeks after picking. It may be kept in good condition in common storage until January. Berries large, roundish to slightly oval, dark dull purplish-red, somewhat resembling Catawba.

BRIGHTON

(Early Grape)

Brighton ranks as one of the ten or twelve commercial sorts of New York State. Its good points are: high quality, handsome appearance, certainty of ripening, being earlier than Concord, vigorous growth, productiveness, adaptability to various soils, and ability to withstand fungi.

Brighton has two serious defects which no doubt have kept it from taking higher rank as a commercial variety. It deteriorates in quality very quickly after maturity, so that it cannot be kept for more than a few days at its best, hence cannot be well shipped to distant markets; it is self-sterile to a more marked degree than any other of our commercial grapes, and should be planted with other varieties, such as Diamond, etc., for pollenization. Berries irregular, medium to rather large in size, roundish to slightly oval, light and dark red, somewhat glossy.

Our Broad Guarantee Protects you. Take no chances with Agents or Dealers.



CATAWBA From many points of view the Catawba is the most interesting of our American grapes. The (Very Late Grape) elasticity of constitution which enables it to adapt itself to many environments and therefore to succeed in a vast region; its high quality and attractive appearance which give it intrinsic value as a table grape and for making wine; the fact that it was our first American grape, and that after a century it is still one of the four leading varieties of grapes cultivated in Eastern America. In the region of the shores of Lake Erie in Northern Ohio and about the Central Lakes of New York immense areas are devoted to this variety, the product going to the general market and the wine cellars, where it is the chief sort used in the making of champagne. As to soil, it thrives in sand, gravel or clay, provided there be an abundance of food and humus, good drainage and plenty of bottom heat. The Catawba is the standard red grape of the market, and other red varieties are often sold under its name.

DELAWARE Delaware is the American grape *par excellence*. There is no variety more richly or delicately flavored (Early Grape) or with a more agreeable aroma than the Delaware. This variety is rightly used wherever American grapes are grown as the standard whereby to gauge the quality of other grapes. Added to high quality it is endowed with a constitution which enables it to withstand climatic conditions to which all but the most hardy varieties will succumb, and so elastic as to adapt it to many soils and conditions, and to bear under most situations an abundant crop. All of this makes it, next to the Concord, the most popular grape for garden, vineyard and wine-press now grown in the United States.

Besides the qualities named above for the Delaware, it matures sufficiently early to make its crop certain, is attractive in appearance, keeps well on the vine and in the package, ships well and is more immune than other commercial varieties to black-rot. Its faults are: the small size of the vine, slowness of growth, susceptibility of the foliage to mildew, its capriciousness in certain soils, and the small size of the berries. The first two faults make it necessary to plant the vines more closely than other varieties stand.

LINDLEY When well grown Lindley is a very handsome grape. The bunches are large, somewhat loose; (Mid-season Grape) the berries are well formed, of uniform size, and of an attractive dark red color. The flesh is firm, fine grained, juicy and tender, without pulpiness and with a peculiarly rich aromatic flavor. The skin is thick and rather tough, but is not objectionable in fully ripe fruit. The fruit keeps well and ships well, and the berries neither crack nor shatter. The vine is vigorous, comparatively hardy, fairly healthy, but as with most of its kind, susceptible to mildew.

The chief defects of Lindley are its self-sterility and its lack of adaptation to many soils. It should be planted near other varieties to insure thorough pollenization. Lindley has long been a favorite grape in the gardens and should continue to be such, and might well be grown in commercial plantations as a fancy product.

SALEM Salem ranks among the best of the Rogers' hybrids for either garden or the commercial vine- (Mid-season Grape) yard. The two chief faults, unproductiveness and susceptibility to mildew, are not found in all localities, and in these at least, and especially near good markets, Salem ought to take high rank as a commercial fruit. The fruit neither shatters nor cracks and therefore ships well.

This variety should be more planted for commercial purposes, and when properly grown, packed, and placed in the market, will bring remunerative prices. The fruit ripens slightly before Concord, keeps and ships well; berries large to medium, roundish, very dark red.

VERGENNES While not one of the leading commercial varieties of New York State, Vergennes has steadily in- (Late Grape) creased in popularity during the thirty-five years since its introduction. One of the valuable attributes of Vergennes is that it seldom fails to bear a crop, though it has a tendency to overbear which causes it to be variable in size of fruits and in time of ripening; with a moderate crop it ripens with Concord, but with a heavy load of grapes the crop matures from two to three weeks later.

WOODRUFF Woodruff is a handsome, showy, brick-red grape, with large clusters and berries. While very (Mid-season) Grape attractive in appearance, its taste belies its looks, for the flesh is coarse and the flavor foxy. In spite of its attractive appearance, Woodruff would scarcely be worth attention were it not for its excellent vine characters. The vines are hardy, vigorous, productive and fairly healthy. It ripens a little before or with Concord, and comes on the market at a good time, especially for a red grape.

Jersey City, N. J., August 30, 1915.

The strawberry plants I received from you last Spring have done very fine. I planted one foot apart each way and they now completely cover the ground. Your grape vines are fine: one has three large bunches of grapes. From the rhubarb plants my wife has put up nine jars besides all we had for pies and table.

Yours truly,
Harry C. Dittler,

A Trial Order is all we ask. Our Stock will take care of the future.



WYOMING Such value as Wyoming has lies in its hardiness, productiveness, healthiness and earliness. The general appearance of the fruit of the variety is very good; the bunches are well formed and composed of rich amber colored berries of medium size. The quality is poor. Fruit usually ripens from a week to ten days earlier than Concord, and keeps and ships well for a grape of this species.

GREEN GRAPES

DIAMOND Diamond is surpassed in quality and beauty by few other grapes. When to its desirable fruit characters (Early Grape) are added its earliness, hardiness, productiveness and vigor, it is surpassed by no other green grape.

Niagara is more productive, and therefore more profitable in most localities, but in most essential characters it falls short of Diamond and the difference in productiveness is not marked. We usually accord Niagara first place among green grapes, but Diamond rivals it for the honor. The former attained high rank, not only through merit, but by much advertisement, while Diamond has made its way by merit alone.

Diamond is not as highly esteemed as a commercial variety as it deserves to be, for besides being of high quality the fruit packs, carries and keeps well. Were it known by consumers, the demand for it would be such that it would command a fancy price and thereby more than make up for its lack of fruitfulness, but through the unfortunate conditions of American fruit markets it is, more often than not sold as Niagara, and has not therefore established the reputation it should have in the market. Diamond is well established in Canada, and can be grown in as great a range of latitude as the Concord.

The vine is as free from the attacks of fungi as the Concord, but the fruit is a little more susceptible to cryptogamic diseases and especially to black rot, though not attacked by fungi so much as Niagara. Fruit usually ripens slightly earlier than Niagara, keeps well; berries above medium to medium; gloosy green, with tinge of yellow on riper berries but less yellow than Niagara.

GREEN MOUNTAIN Green Mountain is very early and very good quality, characters seldom found combined in (Very Early Grape) grapes. But this is not all that can be said. The vines are vigorous, hardy, healthy, productive, and the fruit keeps and ships well, altogether making it a most admirable early grape. Unfortunately the berries, and under some conditions the bunches, are small and this, combined with the fact that green grapes are not as popular as black or red ones, has kept Green Mountain from being as largely planted as it otherwise would have been.

There is a tendency, under some conditions, for the grapes to shell when fully ripe, and this is often a serious fault. This variety, for New York State at least, is the standard early green grape, and deserves to rank with best early grapes of any color. Fruit ripens very early, sometimes before Moore Early.

NIAGARA Niagara is the leading American green grape, holding the rank among grapes of this color that Concord does among the black varieties. In vigor and productiveness, where the two grapes are upon equal footing as to adaptability, Niagara and Concord rank the same. In these respects both are standards scarcely surpassed among our cultivated native grapes. In hardiness of root and vine Niagara falls somewhat short of Concord. The variety cannot be relied upon without protection where the thermometer falls much below zero. Both bunches and berries of Niagara are larger than those of Concord and are better formed, making a handsomer fruit if the colors are liked equally well.

Both vines and fruits of Niagara are more susceptible to fungal diseases than those of Concord, and especially to black-rot, which proves a veritable scourge to this variety in unfavorable seasons and localities. Fruit ripens about with Concord; berries above medium to large, slightly oval, light green changing to a pale yellowish-green tinge as the ripening season advances. All things considered, this is still a profitable variety to grow.

Mineral City, Ohio, March 15, 1915.

To whom it may concern, I will state under oath if necessary, that I have been doing business with T. E. Sheerin, Nurseryman, Dansville, N. Y., for the past three years and am proud to state that the fruit trees and berry plants I received during that time were a very fine lot, perfect in every requirement and will stand inspection without any exception or complaint whatever.

Yours respectfully,

Chas. E. Murray.

New Sheffield, Pa., Nov. 13, 1915.

I wish you to know my trees came in fine condition and I am very much pleased with them. I have spoken a good word for your nursery to a good many people as I was pleased with what I got.

Very sincerely yours,

Lida A. Miller.

Freeport, L. I., Nov. 13, 1915.

Orchard stock at hand and in good condition. Good healthy specimens. Thanks.

Yours truly,

John H. VanNostrand



THOMAS E. SHEERIN
NURSERYMAN
DANVILLE
N.Y.



Fay's Prolific

CURRANTS

Plant in rows four feet apart each way, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely each spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder from a small coarse bag over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat the process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

BLACK VICTORIA A strong, vigorous grower making a neat bush of unfailing productiveness; fruit of fine flavor (Mid-season Currant) and enormous size. The largest black in cultivation.

CHERRY (Red) Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter; bunches short, vigorous and productive (Early Currant) when grown on good soils and cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC (Red) Originated in Chautauqua Co., N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. Extra (Mid-season Currant) large stems and berries, uniform in size and easily picked; exceedingly productive. The leading market variety. No variety ever made so quick a jump into popular favor, the demand most seasons being in excess of supply.

LONDON MARKET (Red) Extensively planted and regarded as one of the best market varieties in Michigan. Plant (Mid-season Currant) is vigorous, with a healthy foliage, which it retains throughout the season. An enormous cropper; ripens with Victoria. Is larger in both bunch and berry and a better bearer. One of the best for any use.

PERFECTION (Red) A cross between Fay's and White Grape. Beautiful bright red, larger than Fay's, holding its (Early Currant) size to the end of the bunch. Large, healthy foliage.

RED DUTCH An old well known sort; quality good; berry medium; long bunch and very productive. (Mid-season Currant)

RED CROSS A fine red currant of large size; long clusters, mild, pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very (Mid-season Currant) productive.

WHITE GRAPE Very large, yellowish white, sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the (Mid-season Currant) table. The finest of all the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

WILDER (Red) Bunch and berries very large, bright red color even when dead ripe. Hangs on bushes in (Mid-season Currant) fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Equal to Fay's in size, but larger bunches; quality less acid; ripens at the same time.

PRICE OF T. E. S. } 1 year, No. 1, 10 cents each, 10 for 60 cents, 100 for \$4.00, 1000 for \$25.00
GROWN CURRANTS } 2 year, No. 1, 12 cents each, 10 for 75 cents, 100 for \$5.00, 1000 for \$37.50



THOMAS E. SHEERIN
NURSERYMAN
DANVILLE
N.Y.



Downing Gooseberries

GOOSEBERRIES

This fruit is most useful, either green or ripe. It is also fine when canned. It is beginning to be cultivated extensively both for home and market use. It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worms attack the Gooseberry before the currant, and if a few of the former plants are set near the currants and the worms exterminated on these there will be little or no trouble from them on the currant bushes.

CHAUTAUQUA Yellowish white; sweet, rich, of good quality; fruit very large; bush vigorous and a great (Mid-season Gooseberry) yielder.
(Greenish White)

COLUMBUS An American seedling gooseberry of the English type. It is of large size, oval in form; skin (Mid-season Gooseberry) greenish yellow; smooth, of fine quality. Plant a strong, robust grower, with large spikes of (Yellow) thorns. Foliage large and glossy. Has never shown a trace of mildew. We recommend it as the best American gooseberry.

DOWNING Large, handsome pale green, and of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush (Mid-season Gooseberry) a vigorous grower and usually free from mildew. Very productive, and is being largely (Pale Green) planted for market.

HOUGHTON Small to medium; roundish, oval, pale red, sweet, tender, very good; plants spreading; (Mid-season Gooseberry) shoots slender. Enormously productive.
(Pale Red)

INDUSTRY The best known and most successful English sort. Berries of largest size, excellent flavor, (Early Gooseberry) pleasant and rich, dark red color when fully ripe. Strong, upright grower and an immense (Dark Red) cropper; less subject to mildew than most of the English sorts.

PEARL Originated by Prof. William Saunders of the Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada. It (Mid-season Gooseberry) is a wonderful cropper, strong grower and free from mildew. Fruit a third larger than (White) Downing.

RED JACKET (Josselyn) This new American variety is as large as the largest English variety. Berry smooth, (Early Gooseberry) very prolific and hardy. Quality the best.
(Red)

No order is too small to receive My Personal Attention.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN
NURSERYMAN
DANVILLE
N.Y.



RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, Raspberries are equally as desirable for planting in the home garden and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated, beds seldom require renewing, and their season of ripening is long. By a careful selection of varieties you can have berries over a long period.

Plant in good soil and manure from time to time. The hills should not be closer than four feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Remove the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not more than six for fruiting. Surplus suckers draw the strength from the bearing plants.

COLUMBIAN (Late Purple Cap) The Columbian is a variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is very hardy and propagates from tips the same as a black cap. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical; color dark red, bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem; seeds small

and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a delicious table berry. One of the finest for canning. Purple caps are the money makers in the raspberry line, they are extremely hardy, and the yield far surpasses the red and black varieties. Plant this variety with Royal Purple, which ripens a little later.

Cumberland

(CUMBERLAND The "Business Blackcap." The largest of all blackcaps, often measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and is of such handsome appearance that it is sure to bring the top price on the market. **(Late Blackcap)** Bush is healthy, a vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. In quality it is similar and fully equal to Gregg. Although large, it is firm and well adapted to long shipments. The variety is extremely hardy, having withstood a temperature of 16 degrees below zero without injury.

CUTHBERT (Red) The leading red market berry all over the country; strong grower, very productive; fruit firm, **(Mid-season Raspberry)** large size, of best quality; season medium to late. The Cuthbert is a good vigorous grower and perfectly hardy in all localities. There is not a fault to be found with this variety. The flavor of the berries is rich and delicious, and as a market berry it has no superior.

GREGG The leading late market berry all over the country; best for evaporating of any variety, as it will give more pounds to the bushel than any other variety. It holds the same position among the blackcaps that Cuthbert does with the reds. It is the standard by which the others are judged. **(Very Late Blackcap)**

KANSAS Jet black, firm, and of the best quality; bush a strong grower, holds its foliage until frost; **(Mid-season Blackcap)** stands drouth and cold. It is about as large as Gregg, very productive. Strong, healthy canes, makes plenty of tips.

OHIO This variety is not quite as large as Cumberland, but is of good quality and extremely hardy. **(Late Blackcap)** It can be depended on for a good crop of fine quality berries that will stand up well for shipping.

ST. REGIS (Red) Brilliant crimson, very large, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong **(Everbearing Raspberry)** vigorous and hardy. The first or main crop comes early, and is as heavy as the blackcaps. The old canes continue to produce until late August, when the canes of this seasons' growth begin to ripen some fruit. The berries are large and beautiful and full flavored to the last. This is the only successful "everbearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.

The Royal Purple is a Winner. Plant it.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANSVILLE
N.Y.



Cuthbert

PLUM FARMER A variety from Northern (Mid-season Blackcap) New York. Matures the entire crop in a short period, making it one of the most profitable sorts. The berries are thick meated, firm, with a bloom similar to Gregg. Berry large and very attractive when ready for market.

We guarantee Plum Farmer to bring you a paying crop of extra fine berries. You have no doubt heard or read of the wonderful crops of this variety in many places. It is now considered one of the leading market kinds.

ROYAL PURPLE One of the greatest berries yet introduced. It is new as yet, but we believe that it will be more extensively planted than any other purple berry. The plants are strong, sturdy, almost thornless and exceptionally hardy. This variety has stood thirty-five degrees below zero without injury. The fruit is the same size as Columbian, and is so firm and dry that it can be shipped with safety in quart boxes for long distances. One great point in favor of the Royal Purple is that it ripens after the Columbian.

Extend your purple berry season by planting both Columbian and Royal Purple. This variety was originated in Elkhart County, Indiana, by an old nurseryman with years of experience in propagating plants. The original bush still stands in a stiff blue-grass sod and has borne fifteen successive crops.

"There is no comparison of the Royal Purple and other berries; it is superior to any other variety. During the past 50 years I have tried all the leading kinds and this excels them all. It is as hardy as the Burr Oak; it is not subject to disease of any kind; the canes are almost thornless, and in the spring they look as though they had had a coat of varnish.

L. H. GIRTON, (Originator), Elkhart Co., Ind.

"The Royals are strong growers like the Columbian, but have fewer thorns which makes them easier to pick. I have found them heavy yielders. My first year's crop was 2500 quarts on soil that was nothing extra. The berries are as large and fine as the Columbian, and have the advantage of being able to pick before they are dead ripe without tearing the fruit. They are hard, firm and fine shippers. Will stand up in quart baskets for long shipments. I have shipped them to Norwich from my place which required them to be transferred twice, and they always arrived in perfect condition. I contracted my whole crop for 12 cents per quart with crates and boxes furnished and express charges paid to Norwich. They are a brighter color than the Columbian and finer flavored. I have been growing them four years, and they produce just as heavy a crop each season. They do not require renewing. I believe that the Royal Purple is the coming purple berry."

WILLIAM A. FERRIS, Oswego Co., N. Y.

"The Royal Purple raspberry has proved on my grounds to have surpassed all other purple varieties as the standard of its class. As hardness of plant, flavor, firmness and yield of crop is the issue sought in any variety of berry, we have found it combined in the Royal Purple, which at once places it at the top over all purples, and equals the black varieties for standing up for shipment. It is a wonderfully vigorous plant grower, producing strong canes which often stand seven or eight feet high, and are almost thornless, a most desirable feature. The young canes are a pea-green color, gradually turning to a mahogany or dark cherry color when the wood has ripened. In size and shape the berries resemble more those of the black than any of the several other varieties of purple kinds. Right here it might be well to mention that the berries are a bright red before turning purple and will pick without crumbling, though they will color up more or less to the ripened purple color if left a day or so before using. I have fruited it for the past two seasons, and found it to amply meet the claims made for it. It begins ripening berries about the same time as Columbian, but continues to produce berries for a much longer period. Unlike all other purple raspberries it is a fact that the berries are more inclined to be in clusters, though each berry is borne independent on a separate stem; in other words, the laterals are thickly covered with fruit stems, each stem bearing a berry, and the stems becoming more abundant as the end of the lateral is approached. It is easy to imagine how a hill of these plants, bearing a full crop, would appeal to the grower. I predict that it will soon be offered by a majority of the nurserymen, and become one of the most extensively grown of all purple varieties now on the market. A word to the wise is to get in on the ground floor, for the Royal Purple is a winner."

WICK HATHAWAY,

Veteran Nurseryman of Lake Co., Ohio, Writing in the National Nurseryman.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANVILLE

N.Y.



McDonald

BLACKBERRIES

Many kinds of Blackberries will succeed, not only upon good fruit land, but even on the most sandy, porous soil. They require the same treatment as recommended for raspberries. In field culture, plant in rows from 5 to 7 feet apart according to the strength of the variety, and 3 feet apart in the row. For garden culture, plant in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. The pruning should be governed by the growth of the cane, and should be headed back in summer when 3 feet high by pinching off the tops, thus causing them to throw out side branches; but when this has been neglected cut back, in winter or early spring, the bearing canes one-third or more, according to the growth they have made and the side branches to about 12 inches. By following this method you will get earlier fruit and it will be much larger and of finer quality.

BLOWERS

(Mid-season Blackberry)

The Blowers is a large, oval berry, jet black color, sweet, juicy. Fruit ripens through a long season. It originated in Chautauqua County, New York, and is proving to be extra hardy, vigorous and productive.

ELDORADO

(Mid-season Blackberry)

We place this variety ahead of all others without a moments' hesitation. It is the greatest blackberry in cultivation today. It is as hardy as the Snyder, twice as large and much better quality. When you get a berry like this you have one that cannot be equalled.

The berries are large, oblong, conical; small seeds and core; flesh tender, sweet and juicy. Jet black color when ripe. Vine is upright, hardy, vigorous and productive. It has never been known to winter kill even in the coldest sections.

LUCRETIA

(Very Early Dewberry)

The Lucretia is the best of all Dewberries, glossy black, very large, coreless, juicy and sweet. The vine is vigorous and spreads over the ground. The fruit ripens about ten days to two weeks before the Wilson Early blackberry. It is hardy and propagates from the tips.

Plant in rows 6 feet apart with plants 3 feet apart in the rows.

MCDONALD

(Very Early Blackberry)

The McDonald is the greatest improvement since the first wild blackberries were planted and cultivated. Like many other improved fruits it is a hybrid, or cross, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size and productiveness of the dewberry.

The berries are large, oblong and very good quality, equaling the best late varieties for flavor and juiciness. For productiveness it has few equals, single plants have yielded 20 quarts of fine well matured berries.

So far this is the earliest ripening blackberry known, fully two weeks ahead of Early Harvest. The variety can be picked and sold at an extra price before any of the other kinds are on the market. The bush is drought resistant and such a vigorous grower that it should be planted in rows 8 to 10 feet apart. The vines trail on the ground the first season, but after that send up long, strong canes of unusual length. It is moderately hardy, has stood 10 degrees below zero, and should succeed wherever peaches can be grown. It is very important that you plant every fourth row to Early Harvest or Lucretia Dewberry, as the flowers of McDonald require a pollinizer in order to produce perfect berries.

THOMAS E. SHEERIN'S PRICE for all Varieties of Blackberries: 10 for 50 cents, 100 for \$2.50, 1000 for \$17.50. For complete list of Varieties, Grades and Prices, see pages 44 to 48.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN NURSEYMAN DANVILLE N.Y.



MERSEREAU

(Mid-season Blackberry)

Claimed to be the hardiest blackberry, standing uninjured when the mercury dropped to 20 degrees below zero. In quality it is exceptionally sweet, rich and melting. It is very pleasing to the taste and has no hard core. The seedy character of Snyder and some other sorts is noticeably absent. As a shipper and keeper it ranks with the best, remaining firm and will stand handling without "bleeding."

SNYDER

(Mid-season Blackberry)

Snyder is large, roundish, oblong, black color; flesh sweet, juicy, good quality. The bush is a vigorous, strong, upright grower. The leading variety where hardiness is the first consideration.

WILSON

(Early Blackberry)

The Wilson is extra large, often an inch and one-half long, tapering toward the end; black when ripe. Flesh juicy, rich and sprightly. The bush is vigorous and moderately hardy. Close pruning produces enormously large fruit. Ripens evenly, holds its color well, and always brings the highest market price.

ROSES Hybrid Perpetual, Strong Field-Grown, 2 Years Old.

ALFRED Brilliant carmine crimson, very
COLOMB large, full; of fine, globular form
and extremely fragrant.

AMERICAN BEAUTY This variety is splendid for
open ground culture and is
hardy in nearly all localities
except where the winters are severe. Color
rich crimson, charmingly shaded and
veined. As the flowers expand their beauty
seems to be enhanced rather than diminished,
and its fragrance is not excelled by
any rose known.

ANNE de DIESBACH One of the best and most
satisfactory Hybrid Perpetual roses. Strong, vigorous
grower, extremely hardy, producing
very large double flowers of a lovely shade
of carmine and delightfully fragrant.

BARON de BONSTETTEN Rich, velvety maroon;
large, full; a splendid
sort.

MARGARET DICKSON Large flowered and extra
vigorous. Its large petals
are thick and well shaped, of
good substance; white tinted with flesh next
to center.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI A pure paper-white, large-
sized and free flowering.
The bloom is perfect in form
on fine, long stems.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT Brilliant crimson-scar-
let; very showy; free
bloomer; fragrant;
hardy.

GENERAL WASHINGTON Brilliant rosy carmine;
large, double, fine form
and effective. Free
bloomer.



Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen)

When getting up your order, make the wife and daughter happy, by including an assortment of our fine Roses, Bulbs, etc. They do not cost much and the value and beauty they add to your place cannot be estimated.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANVILLE
N.Y.



Killarney

HARRISON YELLOW Golden yellow; free bloomer; hardy, good grower.

JOHN HOPPER A beautiful dark pink, large and full; a standard sort.

KILLARNEY A sparkling, brilliant, imperial pink; blooms large; buds long and pointed; the petals are large and of great substance.

MRS. JOHN LAING A grand sort with fine flowers of soft, delicate pink, with satin cast.

MAGNA CHARTA Bright pink suffused with carmine; very large, full and of good form. Magnificent foliage.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD Deep rosy pink, shaded with pale flesh; flowers from early summer until late fall. Very valuable.

PAUL NEYRON The largest flower of any rose in cultivation, often five inches in diameter; color, deep clear rose; very fresh and attractive.

PERSIAN YELLOW Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double; a very early bloomer. The finest hardy yellow rose.

PRINCE CAMILLE de ROHAN Very dark velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon.

MARSHALL P. WILDER Bright cherry carmine, very fragrant; one of the freest bloomers.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

BALTIMORE BELLE White with blush center; full and double; immense clusters of flowers. A rapid hardy grower.

BLUE RAMBLER This grand new rose is past the novelty stage, and is now commonly accepted as a truly blue rose. (Veilchenblau) Its flowers are somewhat larger than the Crimson Rambler, but otherwise it closely follows the type.

CRIMSON, YELLOW, WHITE and PINK RAMBLERS Everyone is more or less acquainted with these beautiful flowers, so effective when grown on trellises and pillars. Try planting these together, training on same trellis or pillar. You will be surprised at the beautiful effect.

DOROTHY PERKINS Color beautiful clear shell pink, and holds a long time without fading; flowers are very sweet scented, a characteristic not possessed by most other roses of this class. A good companion for Crimson Rambler.

EMPRESS OF CHINA A valuable perpetual climber. Commences flowering the last of May, and it will bloom repeatedly until late in fall. The flowers are small, but very delicate and waxy, somewhat fragrant, and are borne profusely. The buds are shapely and pointed, just the right size for the buttonhole. Color is dark red in bud, changing to lighter red or pink as flower opens and grows older.

SEVEN SISTERS Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters.

MOSS ROSES

CRESTED MOSS Clear rose; buds beautifully crested; singular and distinct.

SALET Bright rosy red; vigorous grower; abundant bloomer; seldom surpassed; pretty in bud.

TREE ROSES

Tree Roses are grafted on hardy rose canes four or five feet high and are tree shaped, and when in full bloom are objects of beauty, making handsome ornaments for the lawn or rose border. We have them in any color you desire. Order by color. These are fine strong trees and will bloom the first year.

For Complete List of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Hedge Plants with Prices, see pages 44 to 48



THOMAS E. SHEERIN NURSEYMAN DANVILLE N.Y.



PAEONIES

One of the chief points in favor of the Paeonia is its hardiness. In the severest climate the plants require no protection. Their vigorous habit, healthy growth, freedom from disease and insects are in favor of their cultivation. When the Paeonia is once planted, all that is necessary has been done; they require no further care, and each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The Paeonia can be planted either singly, on the lawn, or it can be used to excellent advantage to plant as a border line between lots. Plant in deep, rich, well-prepared soil, covering the buds but an inch or two. Do not expect too much of them the first year. They are a little slow in establishing themselves.

COMTE DE NANTEUIL Very large and full, dark rose.

COURONNE D'OR Immense; very full, imbricated, ball-shaped bloom; snowy white with yellow stamens; fragrant; a fine cut flower sort; very late, coming in after all long stemmed white are gone.

EDULIS SUPERBA Soft pink, very early.

GRANDIFLORA ROSEA Light rose; outer petals very large; inner small and bunched; vigorous grower.

LADY BRAMWELL Silvery pink, late mid-season

NIGRICANS Brilliant, purplish-crimson; very late.

OFFICINALIS MUTABILIS ALBA Earliest white.

OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENO Rich deep crimson; the great Decoration Day Paeonia.

RHODODENDRONS, ROSEBAY



Rhododendron

Through its blooming season in May and June, there is no shrub in Nature's garden, the world over, that can compare with this. In winter the great leathery leaves of the Rhododendron form rich banks of green, quite different in character and color-tone from the tints of the conifers. Their summer blossoming, in richness and splendid individuality, can be compared only to that of the Magnolias.

Rhododendrons are most effective and most easily cared for when planted in large beds or groups, so that their flowers will be displayed in rich masses. They will grow in any good soil, but are finest in a somewhat sheltered situation, where the soil is deep, well drained and mulched with leaves. In hot, dry weather water should be given, not daily in dribbles, as lawns are sprinkled, but in quantity enough at one time to soak the border to the earth of the top soil, but at comparatively infrequent intervals, once a week or so. Leaves make the best winter protection, which should be applied just before cold weather sets in. In the spring, work the greater part of this into the ground reserving some for a summer mulch. The plants we offer are strong and bushy, well set with flower buds, and will flower nicely the first season. Colors: **PINK, PURPLE, RED, WHITE.** Order by color.

IRIS

GERMAN IRIS These are among the most desirable early spring flowering plants. Flowers are large and of the most exquisite coloring. Every garden and border should have a liberal planting of these beautiful plants. They are perfectly hardy.

GERMAN IRIS (Albert Victor) Dark purple.

GERMAN IRIS (Celeste) Falls bright blue, upper delicate grayish blue; all having a lavender effect.

GERMAN IRIS (Florentina Alba) Sweet scented, free flowering white.

GERMAN IRIS (Jordan) Both standards and falls, light mauve.

GERMAN IRIS (Madame Pacquette) A beautiful variety all over rosy claret.

GERMAN IRIS (Mrs. H. Darwin) Falls satiny white, veined crimson; uppers white with slight crimson penciling at base.

JAPAN IRIS Flowers differ from the German Iris, in being broad and flat. They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and shades and appear later than the others. They rank among the most desirable of hardy plants; succeed best in a moist soil; three to four feet.

For Complete List of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Hedge Plants with Prices
see pages 44 to 48



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

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JAPAN IRIS (Bandai-No-Nami) Clear white, creamy standards.

JAPAN IRIS (Banrino-Hibiki) Light blue.

JAPAN IRIS (Ho-O-Miya) Mauve.

JAPAN IRIS (Kagaribi) Red.

JAPAN IRIS (Mine-Utsu-Nami) White with blood dashes and spots of purple, yellow blotches at base of petals, standards white shading to violet.

JAPAN IRIS (Pyrimid) Light violet, slightly white veined.

JAPAN IRIS (Shirago) Dark purple, six petals.

JAPAN IRIS (Zama-No-Mori) Very delicate lavender with orange blotches.

PERENNIAL PHLOX

Finest autumn flowers. Plant roots of phlox in fall or spring and these roots will continue to send up shoots each spring for twenty years. They will thrive in any position and can be used to advantage in the hardy border, in large groups on the lawn, or planted in front of belts of shrubbery, where they will be a mass of bloom the entire season. They are hardy and will succeed everywhere and on all soils.

BRIDESMAID Pure white, with large crimson center.

IRIS Dark, purple violet.

LORD RAYLEIGH Dark violet, purple center.

MISS LINGARD Earliest white; immense long heads; blooms from June to September.

PANTHEON Salmon-rose. Very large.

R. P. STRUTHERS Brilliant rosy red, with crimson eye.

GLADIOLI

These summer flowering bulbs are inexpensive, very easily grown and produce some of the most showy and beautiful of all summer and autumn flowers. There are but few flowers that can compare with the noble and brilliant spikes. They require scarcely any care while the bulbs can be kept over winter and year after year. Gladiolus flowers last longer when cut than most any other flowers and develop in water to a greater perfection than if left on the plant. Bulbs should be planted from the middle of April on into May throughout the northern states, a second planting after two or three weeks insures a more even succession of bloom. Set bulbs 2 to 4 inches deep and 2 inches apart in the drills, single rows 12 inches, and double rows 18 inches apart. Beds do well planted 4 to 6 inches apart each way.

THE CHILDSI STRAIN The greatest improvement in modern Gladioli, produced by Max Leichtin of Germany, a noted European Horticulturist. It is difficult to describe flowers of such varied and peculiar beauty, but they are the progenitors of all the modern fancy Gladiolus.

NEZINSCOTT Bright scarlet, white mottled throat.

MRS. BEECHER Deep rosy crimson, white throat.

AMERICA The finest blush pink.

MRS. FRANCIS KING The best scarlet, tall grower.

AUGUSTA The old standby. White.

MIXED CHILDSI One of the finest and best mixtures.

THE PARK HYBRIDS The cream of the Gladiolus. From the little flower stalk 8 and 10 inches long and flowers a little over 2 inches in diameter, flowers are produced 5 and 6 inches in diameter and flower stalks 20 inches to 2 feet long and standing 4 feet high. The acme of success shows in our best "Park Hybrids," and every shade from white to dark purple, striped, blotched and mottled can here be found. Beautiful as an orchid and with as exquisite shadings. 100 of these beautiful Gladiolus will furnish lasting enjoyment.

LEAFLET PARK MIXTURE This is a mixture of some of the better strains of Gladiolus. It is fully 60% light colors, and the best all round mixture on the market.



Gladioli



DAHLIAS

After some years of comparative neglect, the Dahlia has again won its way into popular favor. This is due in a great measure to the wonderful improvement in the flowers, particularly in the "Cactus" and "Decorative" types. These grand flowers are so artistic and informal that the old prejudice against the Dahlia has been swept away. The Dahlia Shows throughout the country the past season have rivalled the Chrysanthemum in interest. At Newport and elsewhere the fashionable residents set the seal of approval of the most critical upon them. There are no other summer flowers which produce such a wealth of color or variety of shades, none which equal them for wealth and brilliancy.

BEAUTIFUL NEW CACTUS DAHLIAS

- KREIMHILDE** New German variety, fresh delicate pink, shading to deep rose-pink. The center petals ultimately changing to creamy white, give the mature flower a captivating pink and white effect.
- PRINCE ALEXANDER** A six inch scarlet; petals twisted; a grand flower.
- COUNTESS OF LONSDALE** Longest season and freest bloom of any cactus type; flowers very large, complete and perfect. Color, an exquisite warm blending of amber and salmon pink.
- STANDARD BEARER** Bright, pure scarlet. Flowers large, thick and full to center, of symmetrical form, petals semi-quilled. Extraordinarily productive.
- WINSOME** A fine creamy white that pleases everyone.

SHOW TYPE DAHLIAS

- A. D. LIVONI** Beautiful pure quilled pink and free bloomer.
- ARABELLA** Delicate primrose tipped lavender, canary shade.
- GLORIA** The best quilled solid yellow Dahlia on the market. Strong grower, good size.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

- CIM** Color of Nymphae but on longer stems; free bloomer.
- CLIFFORD W. BRUTON** Immense canary yellow, fine, 6 inch.
- PEARL 'DE OR** Fine pure white; petals large, notched.
- NYMPHAE** The most delicate shrimp pink; called the Water Lily Dahlia. Should be in every collection.
- WILLIAM AGNEW** The grandest red in cultivation; large, perfect.
- BLUSH PINK** One of the finest. White center, pink outer petals.

POMPON DAHLIAS

- ELFIN** A dainty pompon variety; color pale primrose changing to white.
- ELEGANTA** A lovely bright pink, flowers of perfect form with beautiful quilled petals.
- GUIDING STAR** A great favorite. Pure snow white, perfectly double, fine for bouquets.
- SNOWCLAD** The finest white pompon. A dwarf grower and very early; fine for bedding.

EVERGREENS and HEDGE PLANTS

- ARBOR VITAE** Erect, pyramidal habit with soft light green foliage, dense from ground up; grows rapidly (American) (White Cedar) and soon forms a most beautiful hedge, for which purpose it is one of the best evergreens.
- BARBERRY** Inimitably neat and dense in growth, barely three feet high under the best conditions, yet quite graceful (Thunbergii) full because of its drooping branches. The yellow flowers are followed by scarlet fruits borne in dense profusion on the long stems and clinging through most of the winter; the leaves color to scarlet and gold in autumn. The barberries make a dense, low hedge, will stand any amount of shearing, are perfectly hardy and will grow in any sunny, well drained position. Most satisfactory wherever used.
- JUNIPER** (Irish) Erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green and very compact, making a splendid column, sometimes 15 to 20 feet high; much used in cemeteries.
- PRIVET** A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. Untrimmed it grows (California) stiffly upright to 8 to 12 feet. For groups and specimens it is equally pretty, and its shining leaves give value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desirable shape.
- SPRUCE** (Pungens) A magnificent tree with a silvery blue sheen that makes it a striking object in any landscape. (Colorado Blue) Hardy in any exposure, of vigorous growth and elegant habit, with broad, plummy branches, often regularly sets in whorls.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN NURSEYMAN DANVILLE N.Y.



SPRUCE (Kosteriana) The very best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery-blue, densely crowded on the many (Koster's Blue) branches. Of extra fine color and compact free growth.

SPRUCE (Norway) A lofty, noble tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich; as it gets age has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens or hedges.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

ALTHEA (Rose of Sharon) One of the most showy flowering shrubs. strong, erect growing, with large bell shaped flowers of striking colors, borne abundantly in August and September, when most other shrubs are out of bloom. We have them in white, red, rose, purple, and variegated. Single and double.

AZALEA (Mollis) A beautiful species from Japan, with large flowers of fine shape, perfectly hardy. Colored in many shades of red, yellow, white and orange.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (Buddleia) A new everblooming bush from Europe. A beautiful shrub producing long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of beautiful lilac colored flowers that are of miniature size and borne by the hundreds on a flower head which is frequently 10 inches long. A single plant the first season will often throw out 50 flower spikes, which increase greatly in number each succeeding year. The year after planting, it commences to flower in June and continues each season until severe frosts nip it. In some latitudes the shrub will die to the ground in the winter and while perfectly hardy, it is a good plan to cover with manure, leaves or coarse litter as winter approaches. This shrub is very desirable as individual specimens or in collections.

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester) Grows 6 to 8 feet high; and blooms in May before the others. Flowers large and free double white.

DEUTZIA (Crenata flore pleno) Flowers double white, tinged with pink. One of the most desirable.

DETUZIA (Garcilis Slender Branched) Dwarf growing, dense, bushy, its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers in May. Also valuable for winter blooming in pots.

ELDER (Golden Leaf) Contrasted with other shrubs, the golden yellow leaves of this elder give heightened effects in tone and color. The flowers are white, in flat-topped cymes in early summer. It can be pruned into a neat, compact little bush, or grows naturally from 10 to 15 feet high.

FRINGE (Purple) A beautiful, distinct shrub, with large bunches of feathery flowers which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke. The foliage is very pretty in autumn.

HONEYSUCKLE (Upright) A large shrub, with spreading branches, white or pink flowers, and red or orange fruit in great ropes

HYDRANGEA (Bush) Hardy in all sections of the country and very easy to grow. The flowers will be larger and finer if given good rich soil. The flowers are immense, greenish-white when first open, changing to pure white and turning to pink with age. Commences to flower in July and remains in flower until November.

HYDRANGEA (Tree Form) Same as the bush but grown in tree form. It makes one of the handsomest shrubs either for planting singly or in masses. It will bloom the first season planted and attracts considerable admiration.

LILAC (Syringa) These beautiful old fashioned shrubs should be in every collection. We grow the Common White, Common Purple, Persian White and Persian Purple.



Tree Hydrangea



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANVILLE
N.Y.



SNOWBALL (Common) A well known shrub with globular clusters of pure white flowers, blooming the latter part of May.

SNOWBALL (Japan) Surpasses the common variety in many ways. Erect, compact, growing 6 to 8 feet, with (Viburnum Plicatum) purple tinted foliage, a solid mass of white in June.

SPIREAS All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. A good collection of them will give flowers all through the season. There is a great variety in their inflorescence, and in the habit of the shrubs, so that there can be no danger of monotony in such a collection. All the species are very hardy, easy to grow in many soils and situations and will be found useful for specimens, groups, screens, borders, ornamental hedges, etc. We grow the following varieties:

SPIREA (Bumalda) A dwarf variety with masses of bright rose colored flowers.

SPIREA (Anthony Waterer) A perfectly hardy variety with crimson flowers; it makes a fine compact plant.

SPIREA (Billardi) A narrow, dense shrub, with rich panicles of rich, pink flowers in July and August and also in the fall.

SPIREA (Callosa Alba) Of compact growth, 4 feet high with upright branches and bluish-green foliage; crowded with large, flat clusters of white flowers nearly all summer.

SPIREA (Callosa Rosea) Has panicles of pretty, rose colored flowers all summer.

SPIREA (Prunifolia) Among the earliest of the double spireas to bloom and very showy at that early time; the (Bridal Wreath) branches are covered almost their whole length with small, double, white flowers, and sweeping outward in gentle curves.

SPIREA (Thunbergi) Feathery masses of pure white flowers in early spring; in autumn its narrow leaves change (Thunberg's Spirea) to bright red and orange.

SPIREA (Van Houttei) This is one of the finest ornamental shrubs grown, and much used in all good landscape work. Its branches droop with singular grace under their white burden in late spring. The finest of all the Spireas.

WEIGELA (Candida) 4 to 6 feet; a choice variety blooming in great profusion during June, and to some extent all summer. Pure white.

WEIGELA (Eva Rathka) The most distinct and one of the most attractive varieties; flowers deep carmine red.

WEIGELA (Rosea) This is one of the most popular of the Weigelas; a tall growing, vigorous sort with deep pink flowers in the greatest profusion during June, and more sparsely at intervals throughout the summer.

WEIGELA (Rosea Nana Variegata) Leaves broadly margined creamy white; flowers pink. Dwarf.

DECIDUOUS TREES

BIRCH One of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous (Cut-Leaved Weeping) growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage presents a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

CATALPA Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly (Bungeii, Umbrella) hardy, and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green, lying like shingles on a roof; always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting.

CATALPA One of the most rapid growers, valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful (Speciosa) durability. Large heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow. Very ornamental and useful.

CRAB Makes a medium-sized tree, perfectly hardy, succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When (Bechtel's Flowering) in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small roses of delicious fragrance. The only sweet-scented Double Crab.

ELM (American) A noble native tree of large size, wide spreading head and graceful drooping branches. One of the grandest park and street trees.

ELM Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform weeping habit, overlap so regularly (Camperdown Weeping) that a compact, roof-like head is formed. Leaves are large, glossy, dark green. A strong, vigorous grower. The finest Weeping Elm and one of the best weeping trees.

HORSE CHESTNUT The well-known European species; very handsome; has magnificent spikes of white (White Flowering) flowers. As a lawn tree or for the street it has no superior.



THOMAS E. SHEERIN

NURSEYMAN

DANVILLE

N.Y.



HORSE CHESTNUT A somewhat smaller tree, rarely over 30 feet high, with darker leaves and splendid showy (Red Flowering) red flower-spikes opening a little later. Fine for contrasting with the white-flowered.

LINDEN (European) A fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Largely used for street and ornamental planting, developing into beautiful specimens.

MAGNOLIAS

Their large showy white, pink and purple flowers cover the trees in the early spring before the leaves appear. These are strong bushy trees 3 to 4 feet in height. **Imported with original ball of earth.**

MAGNOLIA (Alba Superba) Superb pure white flowers. Very showy and one of the most beautiful.

MAGNOLIA (Halleana Stellata) A pretty dwarf form that opens its snowy, semi-double flowers in April; earlier than any other.

MAGNOLIA (Lennei) A hybrid variety of great beauty, the flowers of a deep rose color; foliage tropical and heavy.

MAGNOLIA (Soulangeana) One of the hardiest and finest. Its blossoms are from three to five inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet.

MAGNOLIA (Soulangeana Nigra) Similar to above, the flowers being dark purple on the outside.

MAGNOLIA (Speciosa) Flowers a trifle smaller and lighter colored than Soulangeana's; opening about a week later and remaining perfect longer.

MAPLES

MAPLE A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome, light green foliage and spreading head; very (Ash-Leaved Box Elder) hardy; desirable for street planting and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

MAPLE There is not a dwarf tree in cultivation which can compare with the Japanese Maple for grace and beauty. (Japan) Grows best in partly shaded situations and in rich, well-drained soil, rarely over ten feet.

MAPLE A native of Europe; a large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green, shining foliage; very desirable for street, (Norway) park or lawns. This is one of the very best trees for planting in all situations. It rivals the oak, and the oldest trees known are still young in appearance.

MAPLE The Purple-Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine (Schwedleri) in spring, when their gleaming red and purple contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. In mid-summer they are purplish green, in autumn golden yellow.

MAPLE A hardy, rapid-growing native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street (Silver) planting.

MAPLE Chieftain of its clan, straight, spreading, symmetrical; of grand proportions, often 120 feet in height; (Sugar or Rock) and longer-lived than most men who plant it. It grows well in all except damp, soggy soils, and roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk. Its bold leaves have very rich autumn tints of clear yellow and scarlet.

MAPLE A silver Maple with remarkable and beautifully dissected foliage; shoots slender and drooping. (Wier's Cut-Leaved) Of rapid growth; it makes a large tree if undisturbed, but will bear any amount of pruning; adaptable to small lawns.

MOUNTAIN ASH A fine hardy tree; head dense and irregular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of (European) bright red berries.

MULBERRY The most graceful and hardy weeping tree in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long (Tea's Weeping) slender, willow branches, drooping to the ground. In light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage, is hardy, safe and easy to transplant. Admirably adapted for small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.

PRUNUS PISSARDI A small-sized, elegant tree with rich purple leaves. Ends of shoots brilliant red; (Purple-Leaved Persian Plum) very desirable for contrast.

POPLAR A vigorous, healthy native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large glossy leaves; valuable for (Carolina) park and street planting. Makes a fine spreading head if well cut back the first two seasons; it retains its foliage later than other varieties and is well to use wherever a quick growing shade tree is desired. It is also planted for screens and wind-breaks. It succeeds everywhere.

POPLAR A native of Europe. Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall, spire-like form. (Lombardy) Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees

SYCAMORE (American) Broad-spreading, round topped, massive and picturesque, often 100 to 120 feet high. Very effective in winter when its branches show almost as white as a birch's, and its mottled trunk of gray, green and brown is revealed.



OUR TESTIMONIALS

Every testimonial in this catalog was sent to us without solicitation. We never ask for them but we appreciate them just the same. Read them and you will understand why we have so many friends who recommend our trees and plants to their neighbors. We wish we had room for more—we have hundreds of them.

Shermansdale, Pa., May 3, 1915.

Received trees all right and in fine condition, will say that the trees are the finest I ever saw. I will continue buying trees of you as long as I need them. Thanks for the compliments.

Yours truly, S. C. Rambo.

Mineral City, Ohio, May 7th, 1915.

I received Raspberries this A. M. all O. K. and they are a fine lot. Many thanks.

Yours respectfully, Chas. E. Murray.

Rensselaer, N. Y., May 9, 1915.

I received my trees Saturday the 8th all right and in good condition. I will want some more another Spring

Yours truly, E. L. Morley.

218 Neptune Ave.

Brocton, Mass., May 7, 1915.

Received my trees in perfect condition. The stock looks as bright as a new silver dollar. Have all the small fruits in the ground and mulched.

Respectfully, Joseph J. Demenkow,

129 N. Main Street.

Ridgefield Park, N. J., May 13, 1915.

Please accept my thanks for the trees I received and strawberry plants. They are certainly O. K. and will tell my friends about same.

Sincerely, A. Cunningham,

241 Euclid Ave.

Demarest, N. J., March 22, 1915.

Finished unpacking and planting shipment yesterday. Everything was in very good shape, in fact the rose bushes exceeded in looks and size any that I have ever seen for double the price.

There was also a crimson Rambler enclosed for which I thank you.

Yours very truly, C. N. Bissell.

Clarion, Pa., May 22, 1915.

I received the grape vines in fine condition, and thank you very much for the extra vines. I think the trees are going to do very nicely. Please send me your catalog next spring as I expect to send you a large order.

Yours very truly, H. A. Frampton.

Woodcliff Lake, N. Y., May 24, 1915.

I received the strawberry plants in fine shape, and had an ideal day to plant them, you could not have picked out a better time to ship them. I wish to thank you and to do more business with you in the future.

Yours very truly, H. T. E. Tieman.

Summit, R. I., Nov. 27, 1915.

My trees came all right and I have them all set out. They look much nicer than any I ever bought from agents. Thanks for extras. Would like your new catalog when you get it ready.

Very respectfully, Mary L. Carr.

Chase City, Va., March 19, 1915.

My trees came all O. K. and I am very satisfied with them. When Mr. J. P. Chapman saw them he at once made an order. I have them in the ground and passersby admire them. I think this order will sell more trees for you in this locality.

Very respectfully, J. F. Lundy.

Cumberland, Ohio, April 13, 1915.

I received the trees the 9th inst. in good shape and nice trees. Will say whenever I can, to buy trees of T. E. S. With many thanks, I am,

Yours truly, R. B. Caldwell.



Donora, Pa., April 15, 1915.

The trees I ordered from you came in good condition, and I am well pleased with them, have them all set out in good shape, am particularly well pleased with the silver maple. I regret that I did not order four or five more of them for street shade. Thanks for the extras.

Respectfully yours, Jacob Binley,

305 Castner Ave.

East Greenwich, R. I., April 30, 1915.

My trees arrived in very good condition, the long delay on the road did not hurt them and I am very much pleased with them.

Yours truly, E. H. Briggs.

Clifton Forge, Va., April 29, 1915.

I received the trees and bushes last week and was very much pleased with them. As far as I know now will send you a pretty good order this Spring. Accept my thanks for your present.

Yours respectfully, Blair Hardesty.

Zion City, Ill., April 28, 1915.

Last Saturday I received my trees. If you continue to send out stock always well up to standard, you may look forward to many orders coming from this section.

Respectfully, Chas. Lubke,

2904 Emmaus Ave.

Amsterdam, N. Y., April 12, 1915.

The order of nursery stock you sent me received Saturday and I opened them this day and find them O. K. the best lot of stock I ever received from any nursery. I will want more.

Yours respectfully, Wm. B. Conney.

Cadiz, Ohio, April 17, 1915.

The trees and plants were received yesterday, they are very fine and came in splendid condition, with many thanks to you. For further need of plants and trees I will remember you.

Yours respectfully,

S. V. Sparrow & Sons.

Lowell, Mich., April 19, 1915.

Your shipment of trees duly received, April 14, 1915. It gives me pleasure to assure you that the trees are very satisfactory both to quality and quantity, and I can gladly recommend your firm as reliable in every way, as far as my dealings with you are concerned.

Yours most respectfully,

J. Maurer.

Rutland, Mass., April 22, 1915.

Fruit trees received in good condition, everything perfectly satisfactory, many thanks for the extras. My order will be larger another year, some of my neighbors will also send orders.

Very truly yours,

H. Edward Wheeler.

Bloombsbury, N. J., May 2, 1915.

Received the second shipment of trees in perfect order as well as the first one. I am very much pleased with the trees and wish to thank you very much for the extras you sent me. Will get more next year and you will have more customers from here.

Yours very truly,

Fred Stettler, Sr.

Batesville, Ind., May 25, 1915.

I surely thank you for the apple trees you shipped me. They are fine and everyone growing, that proves that they were fresh dug. I will gladly recommend your nursery to my friend farmers. Again thanking you for your kindness, I remain,

Yours truly,

E. C. Timmerman.

Ridgewood, N. J., Nov. 20, 1915.

I received the apple and peach trees in fine condition, and am very much pleased with them. They certainly have good vigorous roots and will be glad to recommend you to anyone wanting trees. Will send you another order.

Very truly yours,

E. J. Keeley.

THOMAS E. SHEERIN, NURSERYMAN

DANVILLE, NEW YORK

Price List *Fruit and Ornamental Trees* Spring 1916 *Small Fruits, Roses, Bulbs, Etc.*

TERMS AND RATES Cash with order, 50 at 100 rates providing there are not less than 10 of any one variety. We will ship C. O. D. providing one third of the total amount of the order is paid when booked, the balance can be collected through your local bank or express office when stock arrives at destination. This small deposit is requested on all orders to show that you mean business and to protect us from unscrupulous persons. Customers ordering stock shipped in this manner must pay for the collection and return charges on the money.

DISCOUNTS All quotations in this catalog are subject to a cash discount of 5% providing the order reaches us on or before March 15th, 1916. After that date we will allow a discount of 3%.

BOXING AND PACKING FREE We box and pack all shipments without charge. All orders are put up in boxes or bales which are lined with heavy paper and packed in moss or excelsior to guard against drying out. Our method of packing is excelled by none. No matter what the distance, we guarantee all shipments to arrive at destination in prime condition.

SHIPPING SEASON. Our fall shipping season begins about October 15th and continues until the ground is frozen up. We begin making spring shipments about March 25th and continue until about May 25th. Should you desire your shipment around a certain date be sure and specify same in order blank.

PARCEL POST RATES. If you live within a 150 mile radius of Danville, we can send you a 50-pound bale of trees, but outside this radius the limit is 20 pounds. The rate inside the 150 mile radius is one cent per pound, plus 4 cents. Thus a 50 pound bale would be 54 cents. We can pack either 8 first grade trees or 12 second grade or 15 third grade trees in a 50 pound bale. Outside the 150 mile radius, add 3 cents per small tree or vine, to cover cost of mailing small shipments of less than 20 pounds by Parcel Post.

FREIGHT AND EXPRESS. We suggest that all orders amounting to \$10.00 or less, be shipped by express. With the 20% reduction in express rates on nursery stock, now in effect, orders for this amount or less, will go fully as cheap by express as though shipped by freight and the saving in time will be considerable. For orders amounting to \$10.00 or more freight shipments are the cheapest.

GUARANTEE We guarantee all stock to be strictly up to grade specified or better; to be carefully packed and to arrive at destination in good condition; to be clean, healthy, well rooted and free from any disease; that all stock purchased of us will prove true to name as labeled. **IF ANY STOCK ORDERED FROM US BY YOU DOES NOT PROVE TRUE TO NAME AND AS REPRESENTED BY US WE WILL MAKE GOOD YOUR LOSS OR DAMAGE ANY TIME WITHIN A PERIOD OF TEN YEARS FROM DATE OF PURCHASE. IF FOR ANY REASON WE ARE UNABLE TO AGREE UPON A SATISFACTORY ADJUSTMENT, WE ARE EACH TO APPOINT ONE ARBITER WHO SHALL CHOOSE A THIRD PARTY AND THE AWARD OF THE MAJORITY SHALL BE BINDING ON BOTH PARTIES.**

APPLES AND CRAB APPLES BUDDED ON WHOLE ROOTS

French grown apple stocks. Trees propagated on French apple stocks are free from Woolly Aphis and Root Gall. 100,000 Baldwin, 50,000 Delicious, 50,000 Stayman, 50,000 Rome Beauty.

2 Year Trees	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ and up	\$.30	\$2.50	\$17.50
$4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	.25	2.00	14.00
4 to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$	.20	1.50	10.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched	.10	1.00	7.50
1 year trees, largest size, 3 feet and up	.25	2.00	14.00

VARIETIES—Summer

Early Harvest	Red Astrachan
Benoni	Sweet Bough
Carolina Red June	Tetofsky
Fanny	Yellow Transparent
Golden Sweet	

Autumn

Alexander	Longfield
Autumn Strawberry	Maiden Blush
Duchess of Oldenburg	Rambo
Fameuse	Red Betigheimer
Fall Pippin	Walter Pease
Gravenstein	Wealthy

Winter

Arkansas Black	Northwestern Greening
Bailey Sweet	Ohio Nonpareil
Baldwin	Pecks Pleasant
Baxter	Pewaukee

Ben Davis	Ralls Genet
Bismarck	R. I. Greening
Boiken	Rome Beauty
Canada Red	Roxbury Russett
Delicious	Salome
Fallawater	Seek-No-Further
Gano	Smith's Cider
Gideon	Smokehouse
Gilliflower	Spitzenburg
Greenville	Stark
Grimes Golden	Stayman's Winesap
Golden Russet	Sutton Beauty
Hubbardston	Tolman Sweet
Jonathan	Twenty Ounce
King	Wagner
Mammoth Black Twig	Walbridge
Mann	Walker Beauty
McIntosh Red	Winter Banana
Munson Sweet	Winesap
Newtown Pippin	Yellow Belleflower
Northern Spy	York Imperial

CRABS

General Grant	Transcendent
Hyslop	Whitney

DWARF APPLES, 2 YEAR

Budded on Imported French Paradise Stocks

	Each	10
$3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet, $\frac{1}{8}$ and up	\$.35	\$3.00
3 to 4 feet, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	.30	2.50
2 to 3 feet, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$	.25	2.00

Special CASH DISCOUNT on Early Orders

5%
0

On all orders reaching us before March 15, we will allow a discount from our regular prices of 5%. After that date 3% discount.

5%
0

VARIETIES

Alexander	Rome Beauty
Baldwin	Red Astrachan
Duchess	Stayman
Fameuse	Wagener
King	Wealthy
McIntosh	Winter Banana
Northern Spy	Yellow Transparent
R. I. Greening	

PEACHES

We exercise the greatest care in selecting our peach seed. We never use seed from budded trees. Our pits are gathered from the natural trees through the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina where diseases are unknown. Unlike a great many other firms engaged in this business, we grow all the trees we offer and we know the varieties are right. We have nearly half a million hardy Dansville trees of our own growing. We guarantee our peaches to be free from Borers, Peach Yellows, San Jose Scale or any other disease.

	Each	10	100
4½ feet and up, ¾ and up.....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$12.00
3½ to 4½ feet, ¾ to 1½.....	.15	1.25	9.00
2½ to 3½ feet, ¾ to 1½.....	.10	1.00	6.00

VARIETIES

Admiral Dewey	Greensboro
Alexander Early	Heath Cling
Alton	Hiley or Early Belle
Arp Beauty	Hill's Chili
Banner	Illinois
Beer's Smock	Iron Mountain
Belle of Georgia	Kalamazoo
Bilyeau Late	Krummell October
Captain Eads	Late Elberta
Chair's Choice	Lemon Cling
Champion	Lola
Crawford Early	Mamie Ross
Crawford Late	Mayflower
Crosby	Mountain Rose
Early Elberta	Niagara
Early Rivers	Old Mixon Free
Edgemont Beauty	Ray
Elberta	Red Bird Cling
Elberta Cling	Salway
Engle's Mammoth	Smock Free
Eureka	Stump
Fitzgerald	Triumph
Foster	Waddell
Fox Seeding	Wonderful
Francis	Yellow St. John
Gold Drop	

STANDARD PEAR, 2 YEAR

Budded on whole roots of Imported French stocks. No old overgrown trees. They are clean, healthy, two year trees grown on our upland farm, branched roots with an abundance of fibres. 50,000 Bartlett, 50,000 Kieffer.

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, 1½ and up.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$22.50
4½ to 6 feet, ¾ to 1½.....	.30	2.50	17.50
4 to 5 feet, ½ to ¾.....	.25	2.00	12.50
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.10	1.00	8.50

VARIETIES

Anjou	Kieffer
Bartlett	Lawrence
Claireau	Seckel
Clapp's Favorite	Sheldon
Duchess	Vermont Beauty
Flemish Beauty	Wilder
Garber	Winter Nelis
Howell	Worden Seckel

DWARF PEAR, 2 YEAR

Strong, healthy, trees budded on whole roots of Imported French Angers Quince Stocks.

	Each	10	100
3½ to 5 feet, ¾ and up.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
3 to 4 feet, ½ to ¾.....	.20	1.50	12.00
2 to 3 feet, branched.....	.10	1.00	10.00

VARIETIES

Anjou	Kieffer
Bartlett	Lawrence
Clapp's Favorite	Seckel
Duchess	Wilder
Flemish Beauty	

CHERRIES

Heart and Bigerreau (sweet) 2 year

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, 1½ and up.....	\$.35	\$3.25	\$28.50
4½ to 6 feet, ¾ to 1½.....	.30	2.75	24.00
4 to 5 feet, ½ to ¾.....	.25	2.25	17.50
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.10	1.00	10.00
1 year, largest size, 3 feet and up.....	.30	2.75	24.00

VARIETIES

Bing	Lambert
Black Heart	Napoleon Bigerreau
Downer's Late Red	Schmidt's Bigerreau
Black Tartarian	Windsor
Governor Wood	Yellow Spanish

Duke and Morrello (sour) 2 year

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, 1½ and up.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4½ to 6 feet, ¾ to 1½.....	.30	2.50	20.00
4 to 5 feet, ½ to ¾.....	.25	2.00	15.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.10	1.00	10.00
1 year, largest size, 3 feet and up.....	.30	2.50	20.00

VARIETIES

Baldwin	May Duke
Dye House	Montmorency
Early Richmond	Olivet
Empress Eugenie	Ostheim
English Morello	Reine Hortense
Late Duke	Vladimar
Louis Phillipe	Wragg

Budded on French Mazzard Roots, 2 year

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, 1½ and up.....	\$.45	\$4.00	\$35.00
4½ to 6 feet, ¾ to 1½.....	.40	3.50	30.00
4 to 5 feet, ½ to ¾.....	.35	3.00	25.00
1 year, largest size, 3 feet and up.....	.40	3.50	30.00

VARIETIES

Baldwin	Lambert
Bing	Montmorency
Dye House	Napoleon Bigerreau
Early Richmond	Schmidt's Bigerreau
English Morello	Windsor
Governor Wood	Yellow Spanish

PLUMS AND PRUNES, 2 YEAR

Budded on French Plum Roots

	Each	10	100
5 to 7 feet, 1½ and up.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
4½ to 6 feet, ¾ to 1½.....	.30	2.50	20.00
4 to 5 feet, ½ to ¾.....	.25	2.00	15.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched.....	.10	1.00	10.00

JAPAN VARIETIES

Abundance	Red June
Burbank	Satsuma
Climax	Sultan
October Purple	Wickson

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Beauty of Naples	Moore's Arctic
Bradshaw	Pond Seedling
Diamond	Shipper's Pride
Fellenberg	Shropshire Damson
French Damson	Spaulding
German Prune	Tatge
Grand Duke	Tennant Prune
Green Gage	Thanksgiving Prune
Imperial Gage	Yellow Egg
Lombard	Yellow Gage
Monarch	York State Prune

APRICOTS, 2 YEAR

Budded on French Plum Roots

	Each	10
4 to 5 feet, ¾ to 1½.....	\$.30	\$2.50
3 to 4 feet, ½ to ¾.....	.25	2.00
2 to 3 feet, well branched.....	.10	1.00

VARIETIES

Alexander	Harris
Alexis	Moorpark
Blenheim	Superb
Budd	Wenatchee

Special CASH DISCOUNT on Early Orders

5%

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5%

QUINCE, 2 YEAR

Budded on Whole Roots of French Angers Quince Stocks

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 feet, $\frac{5}{8}$ and up.....	\$.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet, $\frac{7}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$.....	.30	2.50	20.00
2 to 3 feet, $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{7}{16}$.....	.10	1.00	10.00
1 year, largest size, 3 feet and up.....	.30	2.50	20.00

VARIETIES

Bourgeat	Missouri Mammoth
Champion	Orange
Meech's Prolific	Rea's Mammoth

GRAPES, STRONG 2 YEAR No. 1

	Each	10	100
Agawam, Red.....	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 5.50
Brighton, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Brilliant, Red.....	.20	1.50	12.00
Campbell Early, Black.....	.15	1.20	10.00
Catawba, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Champion, Black.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Clinton, Black.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Concord, Black.....	.10	.75	4.00
Delaware, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Diamond, Green.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Early Ohio, Black.....	.15	1.00	9.00
Eaton, Black.....	.20	1.50	11.00
Empire State, Green.....	.15	1.20	10.00
Gaertner, Rogers 14, Red.....	.15	1.20	10.00
Green Mountain, Green.....	.15	1.20	11.00
Herbert, Rogers 44, Black.....	.20	1.50	12.00
Isabella, Black.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Ives, Black.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Lady, Green.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Lindley, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Lutie, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
McPike, Black.....	.25	2.00	13.00
Moore's Early, Black.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Moyer, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Niagara, Green.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Salem, Rogers 22, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Vergennes, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Wilder, Rogers 4, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Woodruff, Red.....	.15	1.00	7.00
Worden, Black.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Wyoming, Red.....	.15	1.00	5.50
Grapes, 1 year, No. 1.....	.10	.75	4.00

CURRENTS, 2 YEAR No. 1

Black Champion.....				
Black Victoria.....				
Cherry, Red.....				
Fays Prolific, Red.....				
London Market, Red.....				
La Versailles, Red.....	Each	10	100	1000
Red Dutch.....	\$.12	\$.75	\$5.00	\$37.50
Victoria, Red.....				
Wilder, Red.....				
White Grape.....				
Perfection, Red.....	.15	1.00	9.00	
Currents, 1 year, No. 1, for all Varieties.....	.10	.60	4.00	25.00

BLACKBERRIES

Agawam, Early.....				
Ancient Briton, Mid-season.....				
Blowers, Mid-season.....				
Early Harvest, Early.....				
Eldorado, Mid-season.....				
Eric, Mid-season.....				
Himalaya, Early.....	10	100	1000	
Lawton, Mid-season.....	\$.50	\$2.50	\$17.50	
Mersereau, Mid-season.....				
Rathbun, Mid-season.....				
Snyder, Mid-season.....				
Taylor's Prolific, Late.....				
Ward, Mid-season.....				
Wilson Early, Early.....				
McDonald.....	1.00	5.00	25.00	

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia, Premo and Austin.....	\$.50	\$2.50	\$17.50
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GOOSEBERRIES, 2 YEAR No. 1

	Each	10	100
Chautauqua.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$18.00
Columbus.....	.20	1.80	15.00
Downing.....	.15	1.20	8.50
Golden Prolific.....	.15	1.20	8.50
Houghton.....	.15	1.20	8.50
Industry.....	.25	2.00	18.00
Pearl.....	.15	1.20	8.50
Red Jacket.....	.15	1.20	8.50
Smiths Improved.....	.15	1.20	8.50

RASPBERRIES

Black, Red and Purple Varieties

Antwerp, Red, Late.....			
Crimson Beauty, Red, Mid-sea.....			
Columbian, Purple, Late.....			
Cumberland, Blackcap, Late.....			
Cuthbert, Red, Mid-season.....			
Diamond, Blackcap, Early.....			
Eureka, Blackcap, Early.....			
Gregg, Blackcap, Very Late.....			
Hoosier, Blackcap, Mid-season.....			
Kansas, Blackcap, Mid-season.....			
King, Red, Early.....	10	100	1000
Loudon, Red, Late.....	\$.45	\$2.00	\$13.50
Marlboro, Red, Early.....			
Miller, Red, Mid-season.....			
Ohio, Blackcap, Late.....			
Plum Farmer, Black, Mid-sea.....			
Royal Purple, Purple, Very late			
Ruby, Red, Early.....			
St. Regis, Red, Everbearing.....			
Shaffer, Purple, Mid-season.....			
Thompsons, Red, Early.....			

STRAWBERRIES

Several acres of fine plants grown on new land for the plants alone. **Strawberry plants must be shipped by Express.** The Express Companies will now carry plants at a reduction of 20% from regular merchandise rates. Varieties marked "b" are "Bisexual" and are self-fertilizers. Varieties marked "p" are "Pistillate" and should have every third row set to some "Bisexual" variety for fertilizer. Set early bisexuals with early pistillates and late with late, etc.

Aroma, (B) Late.....				
August Luther, (B) Early.....				
Bederwood, (B) Medium.....				
Bismark, (B) Medium.....				
Brandywine, (B) Med. Late.....				
Bubach, (P) Medium.....				
Crescent, (P) Medium Early.....				
Corsican, (B) Medium Late.....				
Gandy, (B) Very Late.....				
Gibson, (B) Medium Late.....				
Glen Mary, (B) Med. Late.....				
Haverland, (P) Med. Early.....	10	25	100	1000
Jessie, (B) Medium.....	\$.25	\$.50	\$.85	\$6.00
Michel's Early, (B) Very Ey.....				
Parson's Bty. (B) Med. Late.....				
Pocomoke, (B) Medium Late.....				
Ryckman, (B) Medium.....				
Sample, (P) Very Late.....				
Sharpless, (B) Medium.....				
Sen. Dunlap, (B) Med. Early.....				
Stevens Late, (B) Very Late.....				
Uncle Jim, (B) Medium Late.....				
Warfield, (P) Medium Early.....				
William Belt, (B) Very Late.....				

FALL BEARING VARIETIES

Americus, (B).....				
Pan American, (B).....	10	25	100	1000
Productive, (B).....	\$.50	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$15.00
Progressive, (B).....				
Superb, (B).....				

ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB, 2 YEARS

Barr's Mammoth.....				
Columbian Mammoth White.....				
Conover's Colossal.....	25	100	1000	
Donald's Elmira.....	\$.50	\$1.00	\$6.50	
Giant Argenteuui.....				
Palmetto.....				
Bonvallet's Giant.....				

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RHUBARB			
	Each	10	100
Early Scarlet and Linneaus.....	\$.10	\$.75	\$ 5.00

MULBERRIES			
	Each	10	
Downing, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.50	\$ 4.00	
New American, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.00	
Russian, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3 00	

NUT TREES			
	Each	10	
Butternut, 4 to 5 feet.....	\$.50		
Chestnut, Am. Sweet, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50	\$ 4.50	
Chestnut, Japan, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50		
Chestnut, Spanish, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50		
Filbert, (Hazel nut) 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	
Hickory Shell-Bark, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00		
Pecan, 1 to 2 feet.....	.20	1.50	
Walnut, Black, 5 to 6 feet.....	.60		
Walnut, Black, 4 to 5 feet.....	.50		
Walnut, English, 4 to 5 feet.....	.75		
Walnut, English, 3 to 4 feet.....	.50		
Walnut, English, 2 to 3 feet.....	.40		
Walnut, Japan, 4 to 5 feet.....	.75		
Walnut, Japan, 3 to 4 feet.....	.50		

ROSES			
RAMBLERS AND CLIMBERS			
	Each	10	
Baltimore Belle, <i>Blush</i>	\$.25	\$ 2.25	
Climbing American Beauty, <i>Red</i>.....	.50		
Climbing Baby Rambler, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.30	2.50	
Crimson Rambler.....	.25	2.25	
Dorothy Perkins, <i>Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Excelsa, Red Dorothy Perkins.....	.25	2.25	
Flower of Fairfield, Everblooming Crim- son Rambler.....	.25	2.25	
Empress of China, <i>Red</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Lady Gay, <i>Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Philadelphia, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Queen of the Prairies, <i>Red</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Seven Sisters, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Veilchenblau, Blue Rambler.....	.25	2.25	
Yellow Rambler.....	.25	2.25	
White Rambler.....	.25	2.25	

MOSS ROSES			
	Each	10	
Blanche Moreau, <i>White</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Crimson Globe, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Crested Moss, <i>Dark Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Salet, <i>Rose Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	

DWARF POLYANTHA OR BABY ROSES			
	Each	10	
Baby Dorothy, <i>Pink</i>.....	.30	2.50	
Baby Rambler, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.30	2.50	
Baby Rambler, <i>White</i>.....	.30	2.50	
Baby Rambler, <i>Yellow</i>.....	.50		
Baby Tausendschon, <i>Pink</i>.....	.35	3.00	

TEA, HYBRID TEA AND EVERBLOOMING ROSES			
	Each	10	
Frau Karl Druschki, <i>White</i>.....	.25	2.25	
George Dickson, <i>Velvety Black, Scarlet</i>.....	.50		
Gruss An Teplitz, <i>Scarlet</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Kaiserin, Augusta Victoria, <i>White</i>.....	.35		
Killarney, <i>Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Killarney, <i>White</i>.....	.25	2.25	
La France, <i>Pink</i>.....	.35		
Mme. Caroline Testout, <i>Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Maman Cochet, <i>Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
White Cochet.....	.35		

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES			
	Each	10	
Alfred Colcomb, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
American Beauty, <i>Red</i>.....	.35		
Anne de Diesbach, <i>Brilliant Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Baron de Bonstettin, <i>Maroon</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Baroness Rothschild, <i>Light Pink</i>.....	.35		
Captain Hayward, <i>Bright Scarlet</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Caprice, <i>Pink and White Striped</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Clio, <i>Flesh Colored</i>.....	.25	2.25	

	Each	10	
Coquette des Alps, <i>White</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Earl of Dufferin, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Eugene Furst, <i>Dark Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Fisher Holmes, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Francois Levet, <i>Cherry Rose</i>.....	.25	2.25	
General Jacqueminot, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
General Washington, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Harrison Yellow.....	.35		
Hugh Dickson, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
John Hopper, <i>Rose</i>.....	.25	2.25	
J. B. Clark, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Mme. Gabriel Luizet, <i>Rose</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Mme. Plantier, <i>White</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Margaret Dickson, <i>White</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Marshall P. Wilder, <i>Scarlet Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Magna Charta, <i>Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Mrs. John Laing, <i>Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Mrs. R. G. S. Crawford, <i>Rosy Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Paul Neyron, <i>Pink</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Persian Yellow.....	.35		
Prince Camille de Rohan, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Ulrich Brunner, <i>Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.25	
Victor Verdier, <i>Carmine Red</i>.....	.25	2.25	

TREE ROSES			
White, Red, Crimson and Pink,.....	.75	6.00	

HARDY CLIMBING VINES			
	Each	10	
Ampelopsis, Quinquefolia, (Woodbine).....	\$.25		
Ampelopsis, Veitchii, (Boston Ivy).....	.35		
Begonia, (Trumpet Flower).....	.25		
Dutchman's Pipe, (Aristolochia Siphon).....	.50		
Clematis, Coccinea, <i>Scarlet</i>.....	.25		
Clematis, Henryii, <i>White</i>.....	.35		
Clematis, Jackmanii, <i>Purple</i>.....	.35		
Clematis, Mme. Edouard Andre, <i>Red</i>.....	.35		
Clematis, Paniculata, <i>White</i>.....	.25		
Clematis, Ramona, <i>Lavender</i>.....	.35		
Honeysuckles, Halls Japan, Monthly Fragrant.....	.25		
Matrimony Vine, (Lycium Chinese).....	.25		
Wistaria, Chinese Purple, Chinese White.....	.35		

HARDY FLOWERING ROOTS AND BULBS			
	Each	10	100
Dahlias—All varieties.....	\$.20	\$ 1.50	
Gladiolus—America, Mrs. Francis King, Augusta.....	.05	.40	\$ 3.00
Gladiolus—Mixed Childs, Nezin- scott, Mrs. Beecher.....	.03	.25	2.00
Gladiolus—The Park Hybrids.....	.04	.30	2.50
Gladiolus—Leaflet Park Mixture.....	.03	.25	1.20
Iris—German Varieties.....	.10	.50	3.00
Iris—Japan Varieties.....	.20	1.50	10.00
Phlox—All varieties.....	.15	1.25	12.00

PAEONIES			
	Each	10	
Comte de Nanteuil, <i>Dark Rose</i>.....	.25	2.00	
Couronne D' Or, <i>White, very late</i>.....	.35	3.00	
Edulis Superba, <i>Soft Pink, very early</i>.....	.25	2.00	
Grandiflora Rosea, <i>Light Rose</i>.....	.25	2.00	
Lady Bramwell, <i>Silvery Pink, late mid- season</i>.....	.25	2.00	
Nigricans, <i>Brilliant Purplish Crimson, very late</i>.....	.50		
Officinalis Mutabilis Alba <i>White, Earliest</i>.....	.50		
Officinalis Rubra Pleno, <i>Deep Crimson</i>.....	.25	2.00	

HEDGE PLANTS, 2 YEARS			
	Each	10	100 1000
Privet, Amoor, River, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.20	\$ 1.75	\$ 15.00
Privet, Amoor River, 18 to 24 inches.....	.15	1.25	10.00
Privet, Calif. 2 to 3 feet.....	.15	1.00	5.00
Privet, Calif. 18 to 24 in.....	.10	.75	4.00
Barberry Thunbergii, 18 to 24 inches.....	.25	2.00	12.50
Barberry Thunbergii, 12 to 18 inches.....	.20	1.50	10.00

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EVERGREENS

All nursery grown, bushy transplanted stock. If evergreens are wanted balled and burlapped, add 10 cents each for 1½ to 2 feet and 12 cents for 2 to 3 feet.

	Each	10	100
Arbor Vitae, Am. 1½ to 2 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
Arbor Vitae, Am. 2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00
Balsam Fir, Am. Silver, 1½ to 2 ft. ....	.40	3.50	
Balsam Fir, Am. Silver, 2 to 3 ft. ....	.60	5.00	
Concolor Fir, White Fir, 1½ to 2 ft.	1.25		
Concolor Fir, White Fir, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.75		
Juniper, Irish, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.40	3.50	
Juniper, Irish, 2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Pine Austrian, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.40	3.50	
Pine, Austrian, 2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Pine, Scotch 1½ to 2 feet.....	.40	3.50	
Pine, Scotch, 2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Pine, Strobilus White, 1½ to 2 ft. ....	.40	3.00	
Pine, Strobilus White, 2 to 3 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Spruce, Colorado Blue, 2 to 3 feet.	1.50		
Spruce, Koster's Blue, 1½ to 2 feet.....	1.75		
Spruce, Koster's Blue, 2 to 3 feet.....	2.50		
Spruce, Norway, 1½ to 2 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00
Spruce, Norway, 2 to 3 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Strong 2 Year, 2 to 3 Feet

	Each	10
Almond, Double Pink and white.....	\$.35	\$3.00
Altheas, All varieties.....	.25	2.00
Azela, Mollis.....	.60	
Calycanthus.....	.25	2.00
Cornus, White Dogwood.....	.25	2.00
Cornus, Red Dogwood.....	.50	
Butterfly Bush.....	.35	3.00
Deutzias, Crenata Flore Pleno.....	.25	2.00
Deutzias, Gracilis, Dwarf, 15 to 18 inches.....	.25	2.00
Deutzias, Pride of Rochester.....	.25	2.00
Deutzias, Candida.....	.25	2.00
Eleagnus Longipes.....	.25	2.00
Elder, Golden-Leaved.....	.25	2.00
Filbert, Purple-Leaved.....	.25	2.00
Forsythia, Golden Bell.....	.25	2.00
Fringe, White.....	.25	2.00
Fringe, Purple, Smoke Tree.....	.35	3.00
Golden Glow, Cone Flower.....	.05	.40
Honeysuckle, Upright Tartarian.....	.25	2.00
Hydrangea, P. G., Bush Form.....	.30	2.50
Hydrangea, Tree Form, 3 to 4 feet.....	.75	
Hydrangea, Snowball Everblooming, 24 to 30 inches.....	.35	
Lilacs, Single, Purple and White.....	.25	2.00
Lilacs, Double, Blue, Pink, Purple, Violet and White.....	.50	4.00
Quince, Japan.....	.25	2.00
Rhododendrons, all colors.....	1.00	9.00
Snowball, Common.....	.25	2.00
Snowball, Japan.....	.35	3.00
Spireas, Anthony Waterer, Bumalda, Birlardi, Callosa Alba, Callosa Rosea, Prunifolia, Thunbergi and Van Houttei.....	.25	2.00
Syringa, Mock Orange.....	.25	2.00
Tamarix, Africana.....	.25	2.00
Weigela, Candida, Eva Rathke, Rosea and Varigated.....	.25	2.00

ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Each	10	100
Ailanthus, 6 to 8 feet.....	.65		
Ailanthus, 8 to 10 feet.....	.85		
Alder, European, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50		
Alder, European, 8 to 10 feet.....	.65		
Alder, Imp. Cut-Leaved 6 to 8 feet.....	1.00		
Alder, Imp., Cut-Leaved, 8 to 10 ft.	1.25		
Ash, Am. White, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50		
Ash, Am. White, 8 to 10 feet.....	.65		
Ash, European, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50		
Ash, European, 8 to 10 feet.....	.75		
Ash, Flowering, 6 to 8 feet.....	.65		
Ash, Flowering, 8 to 10 feet.....	.80		
Beech, European, 4 to 6 feet.....	.75		
Beech, Purple Leaved, 2 to 3 feet.....	.75		

	Each	10	100
Beech, Purple Leaved, 4 to 5 feet.....	1.00		
Beech, Purple Leaved, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.00		
Birch, Am. White, 6 to 8 feet.....	.75		
Birch, Euro., White, 5 to 6 feet.....	.50		
Birch, Purple Leaved, 4 to 6 feet.....	.75		
Catalpa, Bungeii, 6 to 8 feet.....	1.00		
Catalpa, Speciosa, 5 to 6 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00
Catalpa, Speciosa, 6 to 8 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 8 to 10 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Crab, Bechtels Double, 2 to 3 feet.....	.50		
Crab, Floribunda, 4 to 5 feet.....	.75		
Cypress, Deciduous, 4 to 6 feet.....	1.00		
Cypress, Deciduous, 6 to 8 feet.....	1.25		
Elm, American, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50	4.50	
Elm, American, 8 to 10 feet.....	.75	6.50	
Horse Chestnut, White-flowering, 5 to 6 feet.....	.35	3.00	
Horse Chestnut, White-flowering, 6 to 8 feet.....	.75	6.50	
Horse Chestnut, Double White, flowering, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.00		
Horse Chestnut, Double White, 6 to 8 feet.....	1.25		
Horse Chestnut, Red flowering, 4 to 5 feet.....	1.50		
Larch, European, 3 to 4 feet.....	.35		
Larch, European, 4 to 6 feet.....	.50		
Linden, American, 6 to 8 feet.....	.65		
Linden, European, 6 to 8 feet.....	.65		
Linden, Gold-bark, 6 to 8 feet.....	1.00		
Linden, White leaf, 6 to 8 feet.....	1.00		
Magnolia, Acuminata, 6 to 7 feet.....	.75		
Magnolia, Halleana, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25		
Magnolia, Lennei, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25		
Magnolia, Soulangeana, 4 to 5 ft.	2.00		
Magnolia, Soulangeana, Nigra, 4 to 5 feet.....	2.00		
Magnolia, Speciosa, 4 to 5 feet.....	2.00		
Maple, Ash-leaved, box elder, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50	4.50	
Maple Ash-leaved, box elder, 8 to 10 feet.....	.75	6.50	
Maple, Japan, 2 to 3 feet.....	1.25		
Maple, Norway, 10 to 12 feet.....	1.00	9.00	
Maple, Norway, 8 to 10 feet.....	.75	6.50	
Maple, Norway, 6 to 8 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Maple, Schwedleri, 6 to 8 feet.....	1.00		
Maple, Silver, 10 to 12 feet.....	.85		
Maple, Silver, 8 to 10 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Maple, Silver, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50	4.00	
Maple, Sugar or Rock, 8 to 10 feet.....	.75	6.50	
Maple, Sugar or Rock, 6 to 8 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Maple, Wiers Cut-leaved, 8 to 10 ft. ....	.75	7.00	
Maple, Wiers Cut-leaved, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.60	5.00	
Mountain Ash, Europ., 5 to 8 feet.....	.75		
Peach, Double Flowering, Red and White, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30	2.50	
Poplar, Carolina, 10 to 12 feet.....	.40	3.50	25.00
Poplar, Carolina, 8 to 10 feet.....	.35	3.00	20.00
Poplar, Carolina, 6 to 8 feet.....	.30	2.00	15.00
Poplar, Lombardy, 8 to 10 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00
Poplar, Lombardy, 6 to 8 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00
Poplar, Lombardy, 4 to 6 feet.....	.25	2.00	
Prunus Pissardi, Purple leaved Plum, 4 to 5 feet.....	.35	3.00	
Salisbury, Maiden Hair, 6 to 8 ft. ....	.85		
Sycamore, American Buttonwood, 6 to 8 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Sycamore, European, Oriental, Plane, 6 to 8 feet.....	.60	5.00	
Thorn, Double White and Fauls Scarlet, 4 to 5 feet.....	.75		
Tulip Tree, Whitewood, 6 to 8 feet.....	.75		
Willow, Golden, 4 to 5 feet.....	.40		
Willow, Laurel-leaved, 6 to 8 feet.....	.40		

WEeping TREES

Ash, European, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.00
Birch, Cut-leaved, 5 to 6 feet.....	1.00
Elm, Camperdown, 2 year heads.....	1.25
Linden, White-leaf, 4 to 6 feet.....	1.00
Mulberry, Teas Weeping, 2 year head.....	1.25
Willow, Babylonica, 6 to 8 feet.....	.75
Willow, Wisconsin, 6 to 8 feet.....	.50

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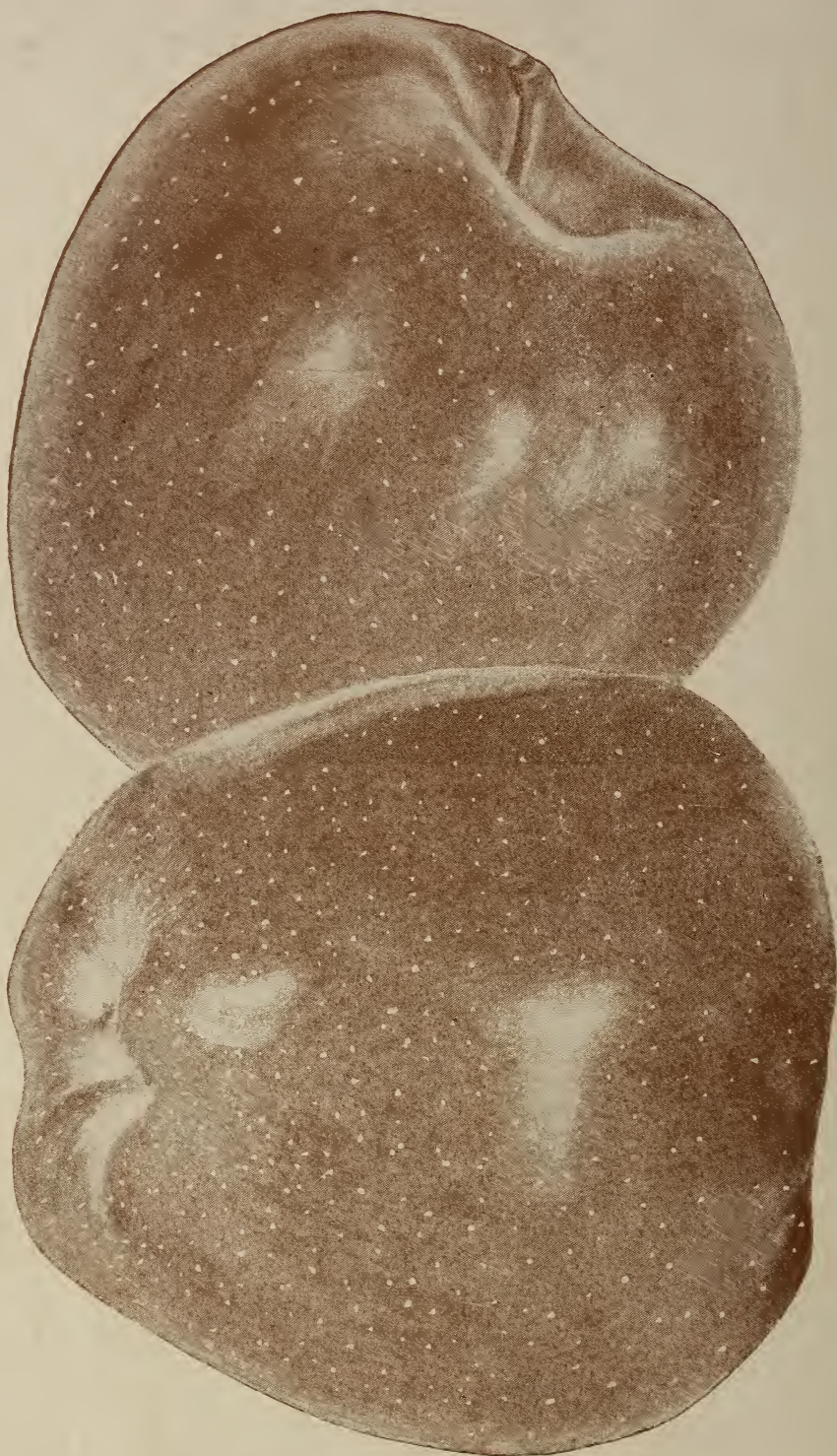
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SPRAY CALENDAR

PLANT	INSECTS OR DISEASES	REMEDY	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION	REMARKS
APPLE	Blackspot Canker ° Bud Moth	Bordeaux, double strength Lime-Sulphur	Immediately after leaves fall Just as buds are swelling	Three weeks later Arsenate of Lead twice as buds open, once after petals fall		{ A fourth application will pay. If bitter rot is present, a fifth application should be made
	Codling Moth and ° Scab	Paris Green, 1 lb. to 100 gallons of water	Within one week after blossoms fall	Week or ten days	Two weeks later	
	Curculio, Sec Plum Flathead Borer	Arsenate of Lead	After blossoms fall	Repeat in ten days	10 days later	
	Green Aphids	Lime-Sulphur	When the leaves are off the tree	During growing season whitewash base of trunk or apply Carbon Bisulphide.		
	San Jose Scale	Lime-Sulphur or soluble oils as recommended.	Early in November	Kerosene emulsion is effective when insects appear. Repeat before the leaves curl if necessary. Cutting off twigs covered with eggs in winter usually suffices for young trees		
CHERRY	° Twig Borer	Lime-Sulphur	When buds swell in spring	Arsenate of Lead in summer when the worms appear		{ If Woolly Aphis is present on roots, dip stock in 1-15 solution of recommended prepared oil compound, applied May to August or remove the soil and treat with finely ground tobacco placed around base of tree; use 2 to 5 lbs. to a tree
	Woolly Aphis, Oyster Shell and Scurfy Scale	Soluble oils as recommended. Kerosene emulsion, 1 part to 12 parts water.	Use when young first hatch in early spring	Repeat in ten days	For summer treatment use 10 per cent. kerosene or dilute Lime-Sulphur	
	* Black Aphids	Kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap. Soluble oils as recommended	When the insects appear and before they curl the leaves	Bordeaux when fruit has set	{ Just as fruit begins to ripen, with copper acetate, 8 oz. to 50 gals. water. Before first spraying, gather and burn mummified fruits. Thin green fruit till they are separate. Prune trees so as to admit much sunlight	
	° Brown Rot	Bordeaux	Just before blossoms open	After the blossoms fall		
	° Slug	Arsenate of Lead. Paris road dust or ashes. When the insects appear.	Green or dust with lime.			
CURRANT	Aphis	10 per cent. Kerosene emulsion	Early before leaves roll	Ten days later. Hellebore for worms; quassia and tobacco for Aphis. Repeat second time when necessary		{ Watch the plants closely in spring and begin spraying as soon as worms are discovered. Other Currant pests removed by cutting out and burning the infested stems. { Fourth application is needed. Use arsenate of lead if flea beetles are present or best to add arsenate of lead for any biting insects
	Mildew	Potassium sulphide, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water	Just as buds burst	Repeat at intervals of ten days till fruit is picked		
	Mildew and Rot	Bordeaux or dilute Lime-Sulphur	When buds first swell	Repeat in ten days	Repeat in ten days	
	Leaf Curl and Rot	Lime-Sulphur	Just before the buds open	After blossoms fall	Repeat in two weeks	
	Mildew	Lime-Sulphur	Before buds burst			
PEACH	Peach Tree Borer	Dig out worms in fall and	During growing season whitewash base of trunk.			{ If scale insects are present, use lime-sulphur or recommended compound { Dilute the mixture to half the strength given in formula—100 gallons of water instead of 50
	Blister Mite	Lime-Sulphur, 1 gallon to 10	When leaves are off tree (May)	Add more soap than the formula calls for. Repeat 10 to 12 days later if necessary		
	Cottony Scale	Kerosene emulsion	When insects become cottony	While the last blossoms are falling. Use a vermored nozzle. Do not drench the trees		
	Scab	Lime-Sulphur, or Bordeaux, with Arsenate of Lead	Just before the blossoms open	Repeat in ten days	10 days later recommended solution if Aphis is present	
	Blight and Curculio	Arsenate of Lead, 1½ lbs. to 50 gallons of water	After blossoms fall			
PEAR	Fungous Diseases	Bordeaux or Lime-Sulphur or Soluble oils as recommended	When buds begin to swell	When leaves are opening. Cut out all rusted canes	Two weeks later (when not in flower) repeat second	{ Same treatment for Cherry
PLUM						{ Same treatment for Pear
RASPBERRY						{ Same treatment for Peach
BLACKBERRY						
and						
DEWBERRY						

*Same treatment for Peach †Same treatment for Plum ‡Same treatment for Pear °Same treatment for Cherry



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